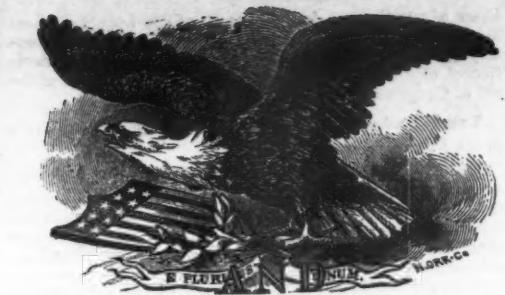


ARMY



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THE SWEDISH XV-INCH-GUN BOATS.

WE have witnessed the performance of the motive machinery constructed in America for the first of a fleet of gunboats, which Sweden is building for her coast defence. The importance of the subject, in a nautical point of view, not less than the remarkable features of the contrivance, and the mechanical perfection which signalizes the entire combination, have induced us to discuss at length this last novelty in engines connected with naval warfare.

The distinguishing feature of these gunboats is, that they can be manœuvred by hand independently of steam. Our professional readers are aware that an armored vessel of only 140 tons burden, carrying a 15-inch gun, ammunition and stores, is a mere floating gun-carriage, incapable of performing the work of a collier, and hence, that any mechanical motor applied to such a craft, must be of very small power, a mere auxiliary to be employed on special occasions.

The structure which we are now about to describe—the creation of the same mind which conceived the *Monitor*—so nearly resembles that “fighting machine” that a very brief description will suffice to give a correct idea of its form and properties. The hull, eighty-five feet long, eighteen feet wide, and seven feet deep, resembles that of an ordinary vessel with easy midship section and fair lines. The deck, like the hull, is composed of plate-iron, curved upward in the middle, and riveted water-tight to the sides of the latter. Thus the hull is, in fact, a close, water-tight box, which may, if necessary, be submerged. On the top of this water-tight box is placed a raft formed of solid timber, 103 feet long, twenty feet wide, and about two feet mean depth, pointed at the ends like the *Monitors*; the forward end being protected by five-inch-thick side armor. The projection of the raft is nine feet beyond the hull at each end. The stern projection, as in the *Monitors*, has been introduced for the purpose of giving absolute protection to the rudder and propeller—a protection not afforded by other systems of iron-clads; and to which may be attributed that almost incredible fact that not in a single instance during the late war were the propellers or rudders of our *Monitors* injured, although these vessels frequently were anchored under the enemy’s batteries for a considerable time. The projection of the raft at the bow of the Swedish gunboat, beside protecting the anchor, as in the *Passaic* class of *Monitors*, serves an additional and very important purpose, viz.: that of protecting a small paddle wheel, a “training wheel,” by means of which the vessel is turned on her centre. The turret, supported by the raft to which it is firmly bolted, is placed a little forward of the midship section.

When the vessel is fully equipped for service, the raft is submerged, all but nine inches, at midships, thus offering a complete protection to the hull, rudder, propeller and training wheel. The turret being stationary, it need hardly be stated that the Swedish 15-inch-gun boats are intended to fight bow on, and that, consequently, in order to expose the smallest

possible surface to the opponent’s fire, the turrets are made oval, the dimensions being twelve feet wide by nineteen feet in line of the keel. The pilot-house, containing the steering gear, is cylindrical, and placed on the top of the turret, as in the *Monitors*; but the gunboat turret being stationary, its pilot-house, though placed in the line of the keel, does not occupy the centre. It is placed aft of the same, thus affording ample space for the hatches by which the turret and hull are entered. The port is only wide enough to admit the muzzle of the 15-inch gun, and sufficiently high for ten degrees elevation. It is closed by a massive wrought-iron port-stopper, as in the *Monitors*; but in addition to this expedient for closing the port against the enemy’s fire, an expedient of a less massive character is adopted for closing the port against the sea, which will render the Swedish 15-inch gun boat an efficient defensive weapon in all weathers. At present we are not at liberty to discuss the nature of this contrivance.

Some hesitation, it appears, has existed as to the best mode of building the stationary oval turrets, whether to adopt the solid plate or the laminated system. The latter evidently offers many practical advantages, and greatly facilitates the construction. Most probably the recent trials at Shoeburyness, which proved that a target composed of three $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plates possesses five-sixths of the strength of a 7-inch solid plate, will decide the matter. Whatever mode be adopted, it will be easy to render the oval turret impregnable against an enemy ahead, on account of the small surface and great curvature presented. This allusion to the condition under which attack will be met by the Swedish 15-inch-gun boats, leads us to the consideration of the *training wheel*, a contrivance that demands more than a passing notice. We have stated that this wheel is placed in the projection of the raft, at the bow. Let our readers imagine a hole or well about four feet square cut through this projection, and an ordinary paddle-wheel, the axle of which is parallel with the keel, to be placed in this well. Now, supposing that the axle is somewhat above the water line, it will be evident that by turning the wheel the resistance of the water against the paddle will impart a lateral motion to the raft. Experts will object that in a seaway, when the well is sometimes filled with water, the paddles at the upper circumference of the wheel will counteract those at the lower circumference, and thus render the wheel at times ineffective. This objection the constructor has met by introducing an eccentric movement, causing the paddles, which turn on pivots, to assume a horizontal position while passing the upper portion of the circle, and a vertical position while passing the lower portion.

The mode of operating the training wheel is very simple. The axle enters the hull of the vessel at the extreme point of the bow through an ordinary water-tight “stuffing box,” a conical cog-wheel being applied to the inner end. By means of another conical wheel and a winch, actuated by manual power, the desired motion of the training wheel is effected. This training wheel forms such an important part of the design, that Captain ERICSSON has deemed it indispensable to test its efficiency practically. Accordingly, he has applied the same to a timber raft of equal depth with the gunboat raft, the well being also formed as in the latter, the cog-wheels, winch, etc., being also similar to those intended for the Swedish gunboat. The lateral force imparted to the raft with a certain number of men employed at the winch, being measured by lifting weights suspended to lines attached to the raft

and passing over pulleys. We have omitted to observe that the training wheel is constructed without a rim, the pivots of the paddles being supported directly by the spokes; hence, the principal resistance offered to the progress of the vessel by the portion of the wheel projecting below the raft, is the paddle, a plate a quarter of an inch thick, passing endwise through the water. Experienced naval officers can best judge of the importance of being able to turn a light-draught gunboat on the centre without changing her position, especially if the object is merely defensive. It may be asked, what vessel could safely approach a position defended by the 15-inch, borne by the floating-rotating gun-carriage, which we have described?

As before stated, we have witnessed the performance of the motive machinery of the first Swedish 15-inch-gun boat. Captain ERICSSON having built this machinery at his own cost, and presented it to his native country as a pattern to be strictly followed, has very properly subjected the same to a rigid test at the Delamater Iron Works, where it was manufactured. The crew of the Swedish corvette *Norrkoping*, twenty-two guns, which is now here to carry the new machinery to Stockholm, has furnished the living motive power, while our native anthracite has furnished the inanimate force. Both have done what was expected, the latter, twenty horse nett, of course proving the most powerful as long as the coal lasts—estimated at 100 hours in practice—while the former has the advantage of not giving out until sixty days’ provisions have been consumed. The operation of the steam machinery—a compact, elegant piece of work in which the design and perfection of workmanship rival each other—appeared perfect, the transformation of the mechanism from steam to manual work being easily and quickly effected; but the sight presented when the fine, stalwart, Northern sailors placed themselves on the benches, taking hold of the brakes with a will, and spinning the propeller shaft at the rate of seventy turns per minute, under the check of the friction wheel, was by far the most interesting part of the trial. Possibly some day a fleet of these light-draught 15-inch-gun boats, manœuvred solely by their sinewy arms, may be the means of enabling the brave Scandinavians to defend their coast and preserve their national independence.

The professional reader will do doubt desire to know what means have been adopted for employing the necessary number of men to turn the propeller. On each side, and parallel with the line of keel, a row of double seats are placed across the floor in the after part of the vessel. Vertical levers, vibrating in a fore and aft direction on axles which turn in bearings secured to the floor, are placed in a line between each pair of seats, the upper ends of these levers being provided with wooden handles similar to those of an ordinary fire engine. Each handle is worked by two men, one on each side of the lever—the several levers being connected by means of a light iron rod provided with a joint for each lever. The hand gear, therefore, consists simply of two rows of vertical vibrating levers, connected at the upper ends by longitudinal rods which receive the united force exerted by the men employed to operate the handles. The mechanism adopted for transmitting to the propeller the force thus imparted to the longitudinal rods, consists of an axle placed across the floor, near the stern, supported by appropriate bearings, and provided with cranks standing in opposite directions, ordinary connecting rods uniting each crank, respectively, to the nearest vibrating lever. A conical wheel attached to the inboard-end of the

propeller shaft, geared into a similar wheel attached to the crank shaft, completes the arrangement.

It will be evident that as each longitudinal rod is successively pulled by the men, half a revolution will be given to the crank shaft, the centre being passed by the momentum of the propeller and other moving parts, as in single-cylinder engines. It need hardly be observed that this application of the manual force closely resembles rowing, with the material difference, however, that the strain on the wrist, resulting from the constantly changing angular position of the oar, is obviated, the parallelism of the lever handles being always preserved. The weight of the hand and arm being supported by the handle, also tends to render the work less fatiguing than rowing. The arrangement for employing steam in place of manual power is very simple. A small steam boiler is placed in the space formed between the last pair of seats near the stern, the crank shaft, and the before-mentioned connecting rods of the hand gear. A direct-acting steam cylinder is attached horizontally to each side of the boiler, with ordinary connecting rods for turning the cranks of the shaft before described, the hand gear being previously detached. The propeller is made entirely of wrought-iron, six feet in diameter, the hub, with its twisted flanges for supporting the blades, being slotted out of the solid block. The blades are made of our famous "Washington iron," only three-quarters of an inch thick at the hub, tapering to three-eighths of an inch at the circumference, with sharp edges, thus offering the smallest possible resistance in passing through the water. The propeller shaft is made of steel, running on steel rollers at both ends, the thrust of the propeller being also received by steel rollers running on collars of hard steel. Probably no propeller engine has ever been built in which frictions and hurtful resistance have been reduced to a minimum so completely as in this engine—the pattern motor of the Swedish 15-inch-gun boat.

THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, commanding Department of the Missouri, has issued the following order:

Owing to the great extent of this Department territorially, and the difficulties of travel throughout it, it is impracticable for the Acting Inspector General of the Department to perform the inspections of posts, and property for condemnation, and transact the business of his office at Department Headquarters. Commanders of Districts will therefore designate officers of suitable rank, preferably field officers where they are not in command of regiments, as Acting Assistant Inspector Generals of Districts, these appointments to be announced from Department Headquarters. These Inspectors will be required to inspect the posts of their Districts as often as practicable. In the Districts of the Upper Arkansas and New Mexico at least once in six months. When the number of posts in a District is small inspections, as a rule, will be made every three months. The reports of these inspections will be made through the District Commanders to the Acting Inspector General at these Headquarters, for the action of the Department Commander. The inspection of property with a view to condemnation will be made during the regular visits of the Inspector, on inventories properly prepared and submitted. The Commanders of Districts will take notice of all irregularities reported before submitting the reports to these Headquarters, and state what their action has been in the premises. The inspections of the Acting Inspector General of the Department will be special, and when ordered from these Headquarters. The Independent Posts of this Department will be inspected by the Acting Inspector General of the Department once in three months, when practicable, or by an officer specially detailed from these Headquarters for the purpose.

BREVET Major-General ORD has issued the following order:

Whenever any person indicted for a criminal offence in the State Courts of this Military District, shall produce to the Court the affidavits of two credible citizens, setting forth that, during the late rebellion, he was in the service of the United States or loyally adhered to them, withholding as far as possible all aid and comfort to their enemies; or these facts shall be known or otherwise satisfactorily shown to the Court, and the accused shall himself make oath that, owing to them, he has reason to fear that he will not receive a fair and impartial trial by jury; then the Court will not proceed to the trial of the case, but the presiding judge will cause such affidavits to be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these Headquarters, and will direct the District Attorney to transmit to these Headquarters a copy of the indictment, with a brief statement of the names and residences of witnesses and the testimony which can be obtained in the case, with a view to its trial by Military Commission. General Orders No. 12, current series, from these Headquarters, suspending until after December 30th, 1867, sales of lands, crops and farming utensils, under executions in cases in which the cause of action accrued prior to January 1st, 1866, is hereby so modified as to permit the sale of so much of such property as may be necessary to satisfy the legal costs of courts adjudged in such cases. All officials concerned in the administration of the poor laws of the States composing this District, are admonished that, as the freed people bear their

share of taxation, no denial to them of the benefit of those laws will be tolerated, but every refusal or neglect to properly provide for colored paupers will be treated as a dereliction of official duty and a violation of the spirit of the act of Congress, known as the Civil Rights Bill.

The following order has been issued from Headquarters of the Fourth Military District:

For the purpose of securing peace and quiet, and preventing violence, disorder and riot throughout the limits of this Military District, the assembling of armed organizations or bodies of citizens under any pretence whatever, is prohibited. The proper civil officers, post commanders, sub-assistant commissioners and agents of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, will use all means at their disposal to cause the enforcement of this order. Precautionary measures to prevent such assemblies, by sending guards to attend public meetings, or such other action as may be deemed advisable, will be taken by the post commanders on all proper occasions. In the event of its violation, the authorities above named are directed to make every effort to cause the arrest of the armed portion of the assemblage, and when arrested they will be held in confinement for trial by Military Commission. All arms found upon the persons present will be seized and held by the officer making the arrest, subject to orders from these Headquarters. The practice of carrying fire arms is prevalent among bullies and cowards—not prevailing in well ordered and civilized communities—and it is the intention of the General Commanding to take all practicable measures to stop it.

SECOND Lieutenant JULIUS STOMMEL, Forty third Infantry (V. R. C.), has been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Wayne, Michigan, charged with "conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." The specification on this charge sets forth that Lieutenant STOMMEL did violently attack and strike with his sword a First Lieutenant of his regiment. The Court sentenced the accused "to be deprived of his rank and command for fourteen days, and to be reprimanded by the Commanding General." The court was thus lenient in consideration of the belief that the accused committed the offence through ignorance of proper discipline and want of knowledge of his duty under the provocation. Brevet Major-General ROBINSON, commanding Department of the Lakes, makes the following remarks in the case:

The sentence awarded will be duly carried into effect. With the trust that the court is correct in its judgment, that the offence was committed by the accused through ignorance of proper discipline and want of knowledge of his duty under the provocation, Lieutenant STOMMEL is admonished of the impropriety of assuming to himself the right to seek reparation from his fellow officers for wrongs, fancied or real, by force of arms, when the administration of justice in such cases is vested only in superior authority, or in a proper military tribunal.

BREVET Major-General PORE has issued the following order:

To enable the necessary communication to be kept open and the military posts upon the coast of Florida to be properly supplied, the military and civil authorities of the various Florida ports, especially at Pensacola, Apalachicola, Saint Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa, Tortugas, and Key West, are prohibited from placing in quarantine the steamship "Alliance," now in Government employ, provided the officers of the ship can show a clean bill of health.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon L. SMITH, U. S. A., has been relieved from further duty at the Post of Hempstead, Texas, and will report without delay to the Chief Medical Officer of that District, with view to annulment of his contract. The commanding officer, Post of Hempstead, is directed to employ a private physician, during the temporary delay in securing a Medical Officer, to report for duty at that station, provided the same shall be necessary.

THE detachment of Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, now on duty with the Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, at Belton, Bell county, Texas has been ordered to return at once to its proper station, San Antonio, Texas.

By direction of the Secretary of War the monthly rate of commutation for quarters fixed in General Orders No. 76, dated War Department, Adjutant General's Office, September 15, 1867, is, at Brownsville, Texas, increased to \$18 per room from September 1, 1867.

BREVET Major-General GRIFFIN, commanding District of Texas, has issued an order directing that all distinctions on account of color, race, or previous condition, by railroads or other chartered companies that are common carriers, in his District, be forbidden.

SECOND Lieutenant L. M. HUGHES, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, who was recently tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Lander, D. T., has been found not guilty of the charge and specifications preferred against him.

THE detachment of the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, now on duty at Matagorda, Texas, being no longer required at that point, will return at once to its proper station, Galveston, Texas.

COMPANY D, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, now at Sherman, Texas, has been ordered to take post at Buffalo Springs—leaving one officer and twelve men at Sherman until further orders.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, in General Orders No. 131, says

It was the intention and desire of the Major-General commanding the Department, before being relieved of the command, to have mentioned in appropriate terms the names and services of the officers and soldiers whose conduct in the presence of the enemy during the Indian hostilities of the past Summer entitled them to special mention or recommendation for promotion. For this purpose, commanding officers, interested, were called upon to submit such reports as would enable justice in this respect to be done to all; and it is to be regretted that such reports have not yet been received at these Headquarters. It is hoped that this matter will not be neglected, however, and when the requisite data are received from the officers concerned, Major-General SHERIDAN, the successor of General HANCOCK, will be requested to make suitable recognition of the services referred to.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has issued the following order dated Fort Leavenworth, September 12th: General Orders No. 1.—In compliance with General Orders No. 81, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Missouri. All existing orders will remain in force.

An officer of the Regular Army, a graduate of West Point, who served with distinction during the war, proposes to fill an important gap in the history of the Army by preparing a suitable record of the services during the Rebellion of the civil appointments, and the appointments from the ranks to the Regular Army. There were a large number of these appointments, and the services of these officers were in very many cases conspicuously meritorious. But while the record of the Volunteers has been carefully cherished by the States in which they were organized, the record of the services of this class of Regular officers is likely never to be properly preserved unless some such plan is pursued as that proposed by the officer of whom we have spoken. The undertaking is an honorable one, and will no doubt command the assistance of all the officers in question now living, as well as that of the friends of those who have fallen. Below we append a letter from the proposed historian, commanding it to the attention of all the parties interested. We can guarantee them a fair, soldierly, and accurate history of the achievements of the civil appointments to the Regular Army, by one who will give to the work the willing labor of a comrade and a sympathizer.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: There is to my knowledge no record of the services, during the recent war, of the civil appointments and appointments from the ranks to the Regular Army. It seems to me but just that such a work should be compiled. It should comprise the history of all those in the Army in 1861, and those added since, up to December, 1867, with their records, both in the Volunteer Army (from which many were appointed) and in the Regular service. I propose to undertake this work, and would ask your opinion; and if my views are endorsed, would request the insertion of this in your journal, asking at the same time that all officers interested forward at once to the care of your office a complete military history of themselves for the period mentioned. Where any officer is familiar with the record of a deceased officer, I would request that he forward it to me, or in any event put me in communication with the family of the deceased. The information necessary to compile the work is a history of each officer from his entry into the service, his different promotions (brevets, what for), the battles, skirmishes, etc., in which he was engaged, and the dates. Please mark on outside of letters, "Record of officers."

M. O. L. L. U. S.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY No. 1 of the State of Pennsylvania, M. O. L. L. U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, September 5, 1867.

At a stated meeting of the Commandery, held in the Supreme Court Room—right wing of Independence Hall—on the evening of the 4th instant, the death of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George M. McGill, M. D., Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, was announced. Whereupon the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George M. McGill, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, a Companion of this Order, has, after a distinguished career in the Army of the Potomac and in general hospital, fallen in the line of duty while battling with pestilence; and

Whereas, This Order, having a proper appreciation of the spotless character of the deceased as an officer and a gentleman; knowing his zeal, energy, rare abilities and many accomplishments, his moral courage and unswerving conscientiousness, his self-abnegation, his gallantry and patriotism—feels with deep sensibility the loss his friends and the service have suffered by his demise; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legion tender to his parents and relatives their heartfelt sympathies in this afflicting bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of the above proceedings, duly authenticated, be communicated to the family of the deceased, be forwarded to all the Commanderies of the Order, and be published in the UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the Commandery do now adjourn.

Major-General GEORGE CADWALADER, Commander. Attest: SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Vol. Recorder.

ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Major J. E. Smith, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, died at Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, Florida, September 8th, of yellow fever.

SECOND Lieutenant John Simpson, Fifth U. S. Artillery, has passed a satisfactory examination before the Board now in session in Washington D. C.

BREVET Major-General Wager Swayne, Colonel Forty-fifth Infantry, U. S. Army, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been assigned to the command of the District of Alabama.

SECOND Lieutenants William Stanton and William P. Lord have passed satisfactory examinations before the Artillery Examining Board, in session in Washington, D. C.

BREVET Major-General Alvan C. Gillem, Colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed by Brevet Major-General Ord, to hold a field-officer's court for the post of Vicksburg, Miss.

First Lieutenant Frank W. Paul, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, is announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the Staff of Brevet Major-General Ord, Commanding Fourth Military District.

SECOND Lieutenant D. G. Swaim, Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, is announced as Assistant to the Judge-Advocate of the Fourth Military District, on the Staff of Brevet Major-General Ord, commanding.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. J. Mauran, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Galveston, Texas, and report to the Commanding General and Chief Medical Officer, District of Texas, for assignment to duty.

BREVET Colonel E. Swift, Surgeon U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters Fourth Military District, in compliance with orders from the War Department, is announced as Medical Director of the District.

SECOND Lieutenant Charles Garretson, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, will temporarily perform the duties of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas.

UNDER authority from the Adjutant-General's Office, by letter dated June 18, 1867, the recruiting station of Brevet Colonel G. W. Schofield, Major Forty-first Infantry, is changed from Chicago, Ill., to Buffalo, New York.

BREVET Major H. A. Swartwout, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the District of Texas, subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District.

BREVET Colonel J. G. Chandler, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army, having reported at Headquarters, Fourth Military District, in compliance with orders from the War Department, is announced as Chief Quartermaster of that District.

First Lieutenant J. T. Kirkman, Twenty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from further duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Texas and will comply with his telegraphic order from the War Department.

DURING the temporary absence of Second Lieutenant A. H. M. Taylor, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Major Swartwout will in addition to his other duties perform those of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of Texas.

By virtue of authority contained in Special Orders No. 418, Paragraph 3, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., of August 17, 1867, Brevet Brigadier-General J. C. McClellan, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington.

SECOND Lieutenant A. C. Markley, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, now stationed at Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas, in addition to his other duties, has been appointed Acting Assistant Quartermaster, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of the Post of Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas.

CAPTAIN D. T. Kirby, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, at his own request, has been relieved from further duty as Supervisor of the Boards of Registers for the parishes of Bossier, Claiborne, Union, Bienville and Jackson, La., and First Lieutenant J. Alman, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, appointed in his stead.

MAJOR Henry M. Robert, U. S. Engineers, has been relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, and will sail for California, on or about the 1st proximo. Major Robert has been assigned to duty on the Staff of Major-General Halleck, Commanding Department of the Pacific.

BREVET Major-General Eugene A. Carr, U. S. Army, Major Fifth Cavalry, having reported at Headquarters Department of Washington, in compliance with Paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 437, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., of September 7, 1867, has been assigned to duty as Judge-Advocate, and will in addition perform, temporarily, the duties of Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel D. T. Kirby, Captain Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Ship Island, Miss., and assume command of the Post, relieving Captain D. A. Ward, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry. Captain Ward upon being relieved will report, without delay, to the Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

SECOND Lieutenant Oliver Lumphey, Forty-third U. S. Infantry, has been tried before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Wayne, Michigan, and being found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," has been sentenced "to be dismissed the service of the United States." On the recommendation of the Judge-Advocate General the President has mitigated the sentence to "a suspension from rank and pay for three months."

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Wallace, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter

as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel Henry C. Bankhead, Captain Fifth Infantry; Captain M. W. Keogh, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Captain Samuel L. Barr, Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant George McDermott, Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Granville Lewis, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Rielly, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry J. Nowlen, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, Assistant Surgeon T. H. Turner, U. S. Army.

The following officers have passed a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board, of which Major-General S. P. Heintzelman is President, now in session in the City of New York: Second Lieutenant David L. Craft, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Robert S. Fletcher, Eighth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Harvey L. Haskell, Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Louis T. Sacriste, Twentieth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles M. Rockefeller, Ninth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John McE. Hyde, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Larned, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Major M. H. Kidd, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Nicholas Nolan, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant August Kaiser, Third U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John P. Thompson, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant L. Wesley Cook, Third Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. F. Raulston, Tenth Cavalry; Judge-Advocate, First Lieutenant Stanley A. Brown, Third U. S. Infantry.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Reynolds, C. T., on Wednesday the 25th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may properly be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Brigadier-General Wm. H. Penrose, Captain Third Infantry; Captain James Thompson, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant L. P. Gillette, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant H. H. Abell, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant H. G. Cavenaugh, Thirty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. W. Hannay, Third U. S. Infantry; Judge-Advocate, Brevet Major J. Morris Brown, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at the Citadel, Charleston, S. C., at 10 o'clock A. M., on Saturday 14th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Arms, Captain Tenth Cavalry; Captain A. W. Williams, Major Sixth Infantry; Brevet Major T. P. McElrath, First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Daniel H. Murdock, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant William Badger, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant R. H. Day, Sixth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. W. Fleming, Sixth Infantry; Second Lieutenant John J. Clague, Fortieth Infantry; Brevet Major John J. Upham, Captain Sixth Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Garland, N. M., on Friday, the 27th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Pfeiffer, Captain New Mexico Battalion Volunteers; Captain John Thompson, New Mexico Battalion Volunteers; Captain H. Montoya, New Mexico Battalion Volunteers; First Lieutenant Thomas T. Bartlett, New Mexico Battalion Volunteers; First Lieutenant James W. Tanfield, New Mexico Battalion Volunteers; Second Lieutenant John Day, New Mexico Battalion Volunteers; Judge Advocate, Second Lieutenant Robert H. White, New Mexico Battalion Volunteers.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major George A. Arms, Captain Tenth Cavalry; Captain Samuel Ovenshine, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain W. S. Buchanan, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Wm. J. Reed, Fifth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant John B. Nixon, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant J. M. Kelley, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant J. A. Souders, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry; Judge-Advocate, Second Lieutenant J. Milton Thompson, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Brigadier-General Sidney Burbank, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the State of Kentucky, on the 15th ult., announced the death of Colonel C. F. Johnson, in the following order. The Assistant Commissioner announces with regret, the death of Colonel Charles F. Johnson, Eighteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps U. S. Volunteers, late Chief Sub-Assistant Commissioner Southern Sub-District of Kentucky. Having served his country faithfully and well, a brave and gallant officer; a man of honor and integrity: he died at his post of duty at Bowling Green, Ky., July 28, 1867, from the effects of wounds received in action during the war. In consideration of his worth as a soldier, and virtue of a man, officers of the Army on duty in the Bureau in the State will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

A GENERAL Court-martial was ordered convened, to meet at the post of Fort Smith, Arkansas, at ten o'clock A. M., on the 6th proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Lieutenant-Colonel Pinkney Lugenbeel, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain W. O. Lattimore, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant T. A. Baldwin, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Mark Walker, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Oliver Wetmore, Jr., Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant W. M. Waterbury, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles Banzhaf, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant J. Campbell Fortune, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Second

Lieutenant J. G. Leefe, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

The following alterations in the officers at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, have taken place during the week ending September 17th, viz: First Lieutenant David J. Scott, Tenth Infantry, ordered to relieve Captain A. M. Brown, Twenty-fourth Infantry, on recruiting service at Philadelphia, Pa.; Brevet Captain James E. Putnam, First Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry, ordered to relieve Brevet Captain J. H. May, First Lieutenant Twelfth Infantry, on recruiting service at Lafayette, Indiana; Second Lieutenant Edward Hourtard, Thirty-second Infantry, relieved from arrest at this Depot, and dismissed the service of the United States, per General Court-martial Orders No. 64, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, September 2, 1867.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 31, 1867.

THE following memorandum of orders and instructions relating to officers of the Ordnance Department, issued during the month of August, 1867, is communicated for the information of the Corps. A. B. DYER, Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnance.

Lieutenant John E. Greer, appointed in the Ordnance Corps from the Military Academy, to date from June 17, 1867. General Orders No. 69, Adjutant General's Office, July 22, 1867.

Lieutenant John Pitman Jr., appointed in the Ordnance Corps from the Military Academy, to date from June 17, 1867. General Orders No. 69, Adjutant General's Office, July 22, 1867.

Lieutenant Charles Shaler, Jr., transferred from Fifth U. S. Artillery to the Ordnance Corps, to date from July 5, 1867. Special Orders No. 388, Adjutant-General's Office, August 1, 1867.

Brevet Major John A. Kress, granted thirty days' leave from 8th August. Special Orders No. 389, Adjutant-General's Office, August 1, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Benet, directed to proceed from Frankford Arsenal to West Point Foundry, N. Y., on public business, and return. Order Chief of Ordnance, August 3, 1867.

Brevet Major-General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, detailed a member of the board to examine the various patterns of knapsacks and accoutrements that may be presented, with the view of selecting the best for adoption by the army. Special Orders No. 400, Adjutant-General's Office, August 7, 1867.

Lieutenant Isaac W. Maclay, granted thirty days' leave. Special Orders No. 408, Adjutant-General's Office, August 12, 1867.

Brevet Captain F. H. Phipps, assigned to duty, at expiration of leave granted by Special Orders No. 257, at Watertown Arsenal. Special Orders No. 420, Adjutant-General's Office, August 20, 1867.

Lieutenant Isaac W. Maclay, assigned to duty, at expiration of leave granted by Special Orders No. 408, at Springfield Armory. Special Orders No. 420, Adjutant-General's Office, August 20, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General F. D. Callender, detailed as member of a General Court-martial to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 15, 1867, for the trial of Brevet Major-General G. A. Custer, Seventh U. S. Cavalry. Special Orders No. 426, Adjutant-General's Office, August 27, 1867.

Brevet Major J. C. Lyford, detailed as member of a General Court-martial to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, September 15, 1867, for the trial of Brevet Major-General G. A. Custer, Seventh U. S. Cavalry. Special Orders No. 426, Adjutant-General's Office, August 27, 1867.

Lieutenant John E. Greer, assigned to duty at Watervliet Arsenal. Order Chief of Ordnance, August 31, 1867.

Lieutenant John Pitman, Jr., assigned to duty at St. Louis Arsenal. Order Chief of Ordnance, August 31, 1867.

Lieutenant Charles Shaler, Jr., assigned to duty at Rock Island Arsenal. Order Chief of Ordnance, August 31, 1867.

SECRETARY Welles has issued the following order promulgating the recent proclamation of the President.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 83.

A Proclamation issued by the President on the third day of September, 1867, is by his direction, herewith transmitted, warning all persons against obstructing or hindering in any manner, the faithful execution of the Constitution and the laws, and enjoining and commanding all officers of the government, civil and military, to render due submission to the laws and to the judgments and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement of such laws, decrees, judgments, and processes; and especially enjoining upon the officers of the Army and Navy to assist and maintain the courts, and other civil authorities of the United States, in a faithful administration of the laws.

The orders and requirements of the proclamation, and the exhortation of the President to all well-disposed citizens to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the Government to sustain the authority of the law, to maintain the supremacy of the Federal Constitution, and to preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union, will, the Department feels confident, command the earnest support and receive a willing and hearty response from every one connected with the Department and the Naval service.

The Hydrographic Office has just issued two new charts of the islands in the North Pacific lying W. N. W. of the Sandwich Islands. These charts are important to the North Pacific whaling fleet, and to vessels plying between California and China.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1867.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Leave of absence for ninety days, to take effect November 1, 1867, is hereby granted to Brevet Major James Powell, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry.

So much of Paragraph 15, Special Orders No. 423, August 23, 1867, from this office, as granted Major Alfred E. Latimer, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, permission to take advantage of the leave of absence for six months granted him as Captain of the Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 223, May 1, 1867, from this office, is hereby so modified as to grant him permission to delay joining his station for six months.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for ten days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James F. Simpson, Fortieth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain Addison Barrett, Military Storekeeper, Quartermaster's Department, will at once return to his post at Charleston, South Carolina, and continue the duties assigned him by the Chief Quartermaster, Second Military District, April 5, 1867.

Permission to delay joining his company for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant George F. Mason, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the President, Paragraph 10, of Special Orders No. 416, August 16, 1867, from this office, in reference to Brevet Major-General Eli Long, Captain, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, is hereby revoked and the following substituted: Brevet Major-General Eli Long, Captain, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, having, at his own request, been ordered before a Board of Examination, and having been found by the Board to be physically incompetent to discharge the duties of his office, on account of wounds received in battle, and the finding having been approved by the President, his name will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto. In accordance with Section 32, of the Act approved July 28, General Long is, by direction of the President, retired with the full rank of Major-General.

SEPTEMBER 11.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following-named officers: Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. Alexander, Major, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, for ninety days; Brevet-Colonel H. Pelham Curtis, Judge Advocate, for thirty days, to date from the 26th instant.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 199, Paragraph 3, May 2, 1865, from this office, as charged Second Lieutenant A. W. Lyon, Third Vermont Volunteers, is hereby revoked, he having received pay to May 9th, 1865, at which date he was mustered into service as First Lieutenant, same regiment.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet-Major Henry H. Foster, Captain, Twelfth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is hereby mustered out and discharged the service of the United States. He will receive no final payments, until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government. *Objection exists to his re-entering the service.*

By direction of the Secretary of War, under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, from this office, May 1, 1865, his services being no longer required, Captain A. W. Wills (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect November 1, 1867. He will receive no final payments, until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 134, August 27, 1867, from Headquarters Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), as assigned the following-named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant George P. Sherwood, to Company G; First Lieutenant Thomas H. Hay, to Company H; First Lieutenant Alanson E. Niles, to Company E; First Lieutenant Jacob W. Keller, to Company D; Second Lieutenant William R. Bourne, to Company E; Second Lieutenant Douglas G. Risley, to Company F.

Brevet Brigadier-General E. G. Marshall, Major Fifth U. S. Infantry, having, at his own request, been ordered before a Board of Examination, and having been found by the Board to be physically incompetent to discharge the duties of his office, on account of wounds received in battle, and the finding having been approved by the President, his name will be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, or some injury incident thereto. In accordance with Section 32, of the Act approved July 28, 1866, General Marshall is, by direction of the President, retired with the full rank of Colonel.

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 423, August 29, 1867, from this office, as directed him to proceed to New Orleans, Louisiana, upon the completion of the transfer of the property, etc., in his possession at the Washington Depot, and report in person to the Commanding General, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty as Chief Quartermaster of that District, relieving Brevet Brigadier-General C. G. Sawtelle, Quartermaster, is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster-General, until December 1, 1867, and he will continue on duty in this city, turning over the public property in his charge and settling his accounts, until that date.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster-General, in Special Orders No. 139, August 30, 1867, from Headquarters Second Military District, is hereby extended ten days.

Brevet Major Theodore Yates, Thirty-first U. S. Infantry, will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and report for re-examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 619, November 27, 1867, from this office.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for sixty days, to enable him to settle his accounts with the Internal Revenue Bureau, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant David L. Craft, Sixth U. S. Infantry.

So much of Special Orders No. 387, July 31, 1867, from

this office, as granted First Lieutenant Robert G. Smither, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, leave of absence for thirty days, is hereby revoked and the following substituted: Permission to delay joining his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, for thirty days, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Robert G. Smither, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant Albert Austin, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Fort Yuma, California, by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

Second Lieutenant A. S. Mathews, Thirty-second U. S. Infantry, will report for examination to Brevet Major-General McDowell, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 5, January 4, 1867, from this office.

SEPTEMBER 12.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following-named officers: Brevet Brigadier-General George B. Dandy, Assistant Quartermaster, for two months, to take effect November 1, 1867, with permission to apply for an extension of four months; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. King, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, for six months, to take effect when in the judgment of the Department Commander his services can be spared. Permission to cross the sea is hereby granted by the Secretary of War.

First Lieutenant W. T. Hartz, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Mobile, Alabama.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the assignment of the following-named officers to duty as Aides-de-Camp on the staff of Brevet Major-General Griffin, Commanding District of Texas, of the date set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Abert, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, April 1, 1867; Second Lieutenant A. H. M. Taylor, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, December 12, 1866.

Permission to delay thirty days before joining his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant A. H. Von Luetzow, Third U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the President, Brevet Colonel N. C. Macrae, U. S. Army (retired), is hereby relieved from duty as Assistant Commissary of Musters, at Cincinnati, Ohio, his services in that capacity being no longer required.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant James M. Smith, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 105, August 8, 1867, from Headquarters, Fourth Military District, is hereby extended thirty days.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Frank A. Page, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), in Special Orders No. 127, July 31, 1867, from Headquarters Department of Washington, is hereby extended twenty days.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Frantz, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the First Military District, and will report in person to the Commanding General and to the Medical Director, Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty.

The following-named officers will report to the President of the Army Medical Examining Board, New York City, for examination for promotion, and on the completion of their examination return to their proper station: Brevet Major J. V. D. Middleton, Assistant Surgeon; Brevet Major B. Knickerbocker, Assistant Surgeon.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, Lieutenant-Colonel Third U. S. Infantry, having been relieved by the Secretary of the Interior from the duties to which he was assigned by Special Orders No. 82, February 16, 1867, from this office, is hereby detailed as a member of the Board to Retire Disabled Officers, ordered to convene at Philadelphia, Pa., by Special Orders No. 619, November 27, 1865, from this office, vice Brevet Major-General W. H. Emory, Colonel Fifth U. S. Cavalry, hereby relieved.

Permission to delay thirty days before starting to join his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Henry R. Brinkerhoff, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will forward, under proper charge, all disposable recruits of the Veteran Reserve Corps, U. S. Army, now at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to Fort Wayne, Michigan, for assignment to the Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps).

Permission to delay compliance with so much of Special Orders No. 437, September 7, 1867, from this office, as directed him to proceed to Harrodsburg, Ky., and assume the duties heretofore performed by Brevet Brigadier-General Eastman at that place, is hereby granted Colonel M. S. Howe, U. S. Army (retired), until the 16th instant.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the assignment of the following officers of the Forty-first U. S. Infantry to the companies set opposite their respective names, by the Commanding Officer of that regiment, is hereby confirmed: First Lieutenant F. A. Kendall, to Company E; First Lieutenant Walter S. Long, to Company C.

Under the Joint Resolution approved July 26, 1866, and to complete his record on the rolls, William R. McBath is, by direction of the Secretary of War, hereby mustered into service as Captain Company H, First Tennessee Infantry, to date March 18, 1862, and mustered out and honorably discharged as such, to date August 1, 1862. He will receive no final payment, until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

SEPTEMBER 13.—Leave of absence for two months is hereby granted Captain Charles S. Tripler, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant John Simpson, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Captain W. C. Green First U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty on general recruiting service, and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Gulf. This order to take effect October 15, 1867.

The following-named officers will at once repair to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and report for examination to Major-General Meade, President of the Retiring Board, convened by Special Orders No. 619, November 27, 1865, from this office: Brevet Major William G. Eigerton, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Captain Roman H. Gray, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Captain E. H. Liscum,

Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 110, August 13, 1867, from Headquarters, Department of the Cumberland, is hereby extended forty days.

Permission to remain at St. Louis, Missouri, until November 1, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Major M. J. Asch, Assistant Surgeon, at the expiration of which time he will proceed to rejoin his station.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Second Lieutenant Benjamin F. Bell, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 414, August 15, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended forty days.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Robert S. Fletcher, Eighth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the assignment of Second Lieutenant Bradford S. Bassett, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, by the Commanding Officer of that regiment, to company B, is hereby confirmed.

Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Card, Assistant Quartermaster, will, after completing the special duties upon which he is now employed in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army, proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and report in person to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at that station, relieving Captain J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster, of his present duties.

Captain Belcher, upon being thus relieved, will report in person to the Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

Major-General Daniel E. Sickles, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person at Headquarters of the Army between the 17th and 21st of this month.

Special Orders No. 99, August 6, 1867, from Headquarters, Third Military District, Atlanta, Georgia, directing Brevet Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, Quartermaster, to proceed to New York, via Washington City, on official business, upon the completion of which to return to Headquarters of that District, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for four months is hereby granted Major J. E. Yard, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay joining his regiment until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant F. R. Vincent, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 45, August 14, 1867, from Headquarters, Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, as transferred the following-named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant S. C. Vedder, to Company G; Second Lieutenant G. H. Cook, to Company H.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Sydney W. Taylor, Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Permission to delay joining his company until October 15, 1867, is hereby granted Captain Thomas H. Reeves, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York City, will, as soon as it can be done with safety, forward under proper charge all disposable recruits of the Veteran Reserve Corps at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to Fort Wayne, Michigan, for assignment to the Forty-third U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps).

The Commanding General of the Department in which Sergeant M. L. Brandt, Company A, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, is serving, will, on the receipt of this order, convene a Board of Officers of the Infantry arm of the service, to examine and report upon his qualifications for appointment as Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. The examination will be of a practical nature, and will be conducted so as to exhibit as well the character of the soldier, his general intelligence, and his fitness for the position and duties of a commissioned officer, as his proficiency in the tactics, in administration, and with regard to other necessary points on military knowledge. His military record will be fully considered. He will present himself to the Board with Surgeon's Certificate, setting forth his physical qualifications.

So much of Special Orders No. 441, September 12, 1867, from this office, as directed First Lieutenant W. T. Hartz, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, to proceed, without delay, to join his regiment at Mobile, Alabama, is hereby so amended as to direct him to join his company (D) at Montgomery, Alabama.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Orders No. 33, May 1, 1867, from Headquarters Ninth U. S. Infantry, as assigned Second Lieutenant T. G. Tracey, of that regiment, to Company K, is hereby confirmed.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 26, August 20, 1867, from Headquarters Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, as transferred the following-named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant J. Campbell Fortune, to Company F; Second Lieutenant Lucius S. Windle, to Company K.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 3, and so much of General Orders No. 10, dated respectively, January 18, 1867, and April 8, 1867, from Headquarters Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, as assigned the following-named officers of that regiment to the companies set opposite their respective names, is hereby confirmed: Second Lieutenant William H. French, Jr., to Company G; Second Lieutenant Argalus G. Hennisee, to Company C.

By direction of the President, and on his own request, Post Chaplain John McCarty is retired from active service, and his name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he belongs, in accordance with Section 12, Act of July 17, 1862. By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 306, Paragraph 2, from this Office, dated June 14, 1867, as directs Post Chaplain John McCarty to proceed to Camp Cooke, Montana Territory, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, is hereby revoked.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, approved by the Secretary of War, the following transfers in the Third U. S. Artillery are hereby announced: Second Lieutenant Henry C. Danes, from Company B to Battery E; Second Lieutenant Edward Davis, from Battery E to Company B.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of Special Orders No. 380, Paragraph 1, from this office, dated July 17, 1867, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain R. C. Morgan (Brevet Major), Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Volunteers, amended by Special Orders No. 409, Paragraph 4, current series, to take effect October 1, 1867, is hereby further amended to take effect November 1, 1867.

Brevet Major-General J. A. Mower will assume temporary command of the Fifth Military District.

Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds will assume command of the Sub-District of Texas, and as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands for the State of Texas. He is, by direction of the President, assigned to duty according to his brevet of Major-General, while exercising such command.

The following-named officers are hereby relieved from their present duties in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and will proceed, without delay, to join their regiment: Second Lieutenant F. A. H. Gaebel, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps); Second Lieutenant George P. McDougall, Forty-second U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps).

Second Lieutenant William Stanton, Second U. S. Artillery, will proceed without delay, *via* Isthmus of Panama, to join his regiment in the Department of California. He is hereby authorized to draw the usual advance transportation.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL, all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

THE Flagship *Susquehanna*, Rear-Admiral Palmer, was at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 9th instant.

SURGEON J. H. Clarke has been detached from the side-wheel steamer *Mohongo*, 10, and is waiting orders.

COMMANDER John H. Upshur has been ordered to the command of the sloop *Saratoga*, 19, from and after October 1st.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS Silas Casey, Jr., and George Dewey have been ordered to the Academy from and after October 1st.

THE U. S. Steamer *Lenapee*, Commander John Irwin, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 15th instant, from Key West, Fla.

INFORMATION has been received at the Navy Department of the arrival of the practice squadron at Hampton Roads, Va., on the 9th instant.

FIRST Assistant Engineer Edmund Nix Olson has been detached from the side-wheel steamer *Mohongo*, 10, and placed on waiting orders.

THE Lighthouse Board has official information that a light was exhibited from the movable beacon erected on Amelia Island, coast of Florida, on the 5th instant.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS Rufus K. Duer and Edwin M. Shepherd and Passed Assistant Paymaster James S. Geraud have been ordered to the *Saratoga* on and after October 1st.

A DESPATCH dated Cadiz, September 16, says: The United States vessels belonging to the Mediterranean squadron, which have been lying in this harbor, sailed to-day for Greece.

Two of the vessels of the Naval Academy practice squadron have returned, *viz.*: the *Macedonian*, on Saturday, and the *Savannah*, on Tuesday, and the third and last—the *Dal*—was expected on Wednesday.

A TELEGRAM from Constantinople, September 12, announces the arrival in the Golden Horn of the screw-steamer *Swatara*, Commander Wm. N. Jeffers, belonging to the European Squadron of the United States.

THE steam frigate *Minnesota*, Captain James Alden, one of the vessels of the U. S. Practice Squadron, arrived at Lisbon September 17. The *Minnesota* has on board the graduating class of midshipmen from the Naval School at Annapolis.

THE U. S. steamship *De Soto*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore C. S. Boggs, U. S. N., arrived at Key West, Florida, on the 6th inst., five days and a half from Philadelphia, and was to sail on the 8th for Vera Cruz, Mexico. The *Lenapee* was also in port having just arrived from Punta Rossa, where she had been assisting in laying the Cuban cable. The steamer *Don* was expected daily from New York.

Yellow fever had appeared in a mild form on shore.

ADMIRAL Farragut was entertained at a grand *fête* given in his honor by the United Minister, Mr. George H. Yeaman. All the Americans in the city, visitors and residents, took part in the festivities. Several members of the Royal Government and many officers of the Danish Navy were present, and vied with their countrymen in doing honor to the distinguished guest. The entertainment concluded with a dinner, at which speeches were made by both Americans and Danes, heartily welcoming the Admiral, and toasts were drunk to his health and to the welfare of the United States.

PAYMASTER McKEAN Buchanan, retired list, U. S. Navy, has been relieved from duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio* at the Charlestown Navy-yard, he having been on that duty for the last three years, the usual time for which an officer is detailed for such duty. Paymaster Buchanan has been in the naval service upward of forty years, nearly half of which period he has been on sea service—was attached to the frigate *Congress* when she was sunk a Hampton Roads by the Rebel ram *Merrimac*, during the war, and since that time has been for five years continually employed on the receiving ships *Savannah* and *Ohio*. He is one of the oldest and most efficient officers of the Navy on the retired list, and resides in Charlestown, Mass. He will be relieved by Paymaster Jos. A. Smith, late Fleet Paymaster of the Gulf Squadron.

On Wednesday September 11th, Rear Admiral Ravignaux of the Haytien Navy, who with his vessel in a disabled state, was towed into Hampton Roads by the Steam-

ship *Granada*, made a visit to the Gosport Navy-yard. He was accompanied by several of his officers, and the party were received with proper honors. The man-of-war owned by a Government of blacks, and manned by an efficient black crew naturally aroused great interest among the colored population of Norfolk. The officers of the ship were followed by a large crowd who kept at a respectful distance, but were unable to repress their curiosity and intense wonderment at the novel spectacle. Thursday, Admiral Ravignaux, accompanied by his officers, visited the Fort and were received with a salute of thirteen guns. The Admiral called on General Hayes, the Commandant of the Post, and was escorted around the Fort and shown the various objects of interest connected with the garrison. The man-of-war will be towed to New York for repairs.

By the Atlantic Cable, in successive despatches, we have the following account of Admiral Farragut's reception at the various places he has visited since our last account:

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, SEPT. 13.—The *Franklin*, *Ticonderoga*, and *Canandaigua* arrived here recently, after visiting several places in the Baltic. The arrival of the distinguished American commander was made the occasion of a national ovation. The customary salutes were fired by the Americans, and answered from the fortifications on shore. The grand feature was a *fête* in the Imperial Palace, given by his Majesty the King of Sweden, which was attended by Admiral Farragut and the officers under his command, as well as many Swedish dignitaries. Toasts were drunk, speeches made, and the utmost good feeling and enthusiasm manifested.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, SEPT. 13.—The *Franklin* has arrived from Stockholm, and is now riding at anchor in this harbor. The Americans here, as everywhere, are cordially greeted by the people.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE XV-INCH GUN

From the British Army and Navy Gazette, August 24, 1867.

We hasten to acquaint all whom it may concern, including the writer of the *Times* gunnery and artillery articles, who sounded such a blast of triumph over the failure of the 15-inch Rodman at Shoeburyness—that the Americans are laughing at us and at our experiments. Perhaps Colonel Wilmot should be made aware of the circumstances. Certainly every one interested should know the reason of the ridicule cast on our trials. It will be remembered that in the accounts of these trials it was stated the gun was fired with sixty pounds of "American powder." Any one reading the statement would of course take it for granted that it was United States Government powder which was used, and that sixty pounds was the fair regular service charge. But it was nothing of the kind. The powder was of the description known as "mammoth powder," and what that is we may learn from the Ordnance Circular of the Navy Department, 1864, for service charges of the 15 inch gun. "At close quarters—from 50 to 150 yards—sixty pounds may be used for twenty rounds of solid shot. Cannon powder only should be used, as thirty-five pounds give a greater range than fifty pounds of mammoth powder." Now, what the Americans, having read the accounts of our trials, say is that it is plain an increase of powder would have sent the shot through the target, and destroyed the backing and all the rest of it. Now, the ordinary service charge of the 15-inch gun is, they say, sixty pounds of "No 7, United States cannon powder," but seventy pounds of that powder have been repeatedly used. We may just remark, by-the-bye, that the "Circular" is not quite so "bumptious" as the American officers. It is very gingersly indeed, and will not go in for more than twenty rounds of solid shot with these sixty-pound charges, the gun being more at home with hollow projectiles. But a professional journal on the rampage across the water makes us hold our breath as we inform the Select Committee that they are expected to give the 15-inch gun—we will quote the words—"when they come to treat the gun to a decent supply of powder" (the italics are ours), "say 100 pounds, even of mammoth powder, they will find that the big round shot can go through any of their targets, the Hercules not excepted!" The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of New York declares they have fired 100 pounds of powder in the 15-inch gun in their experiments as the sole way of developing its full powers. Is it asking too much of the Ordnance Select Committee to repeat these experiments at Shoeburyness with 100 pounds, even of the mammoth powder, and let the country know the results? Surely it is our highest interest to know the truth, and their solemn duty to ascertain it.

From the British Army and Navy Gazette, August 31, 1867.

We are happy to insert the following paragraph from the *Standard* of Friday. Perhaps our friends across the water will take as full notice of the statement as they have done of the reports of the trials on which they commented so fully: "We have to correct an error in our report of these experiments, which has since assumed a fictitious importance. We described the powder used as 'mammoth powder,' for it was so named in the programme printed by the select committee. We have now unquestionable authority for stating that the powder used was not 'mammoth powder,' but 'American cannon powder.' Our correction of this mistake is rendered necessary by a paragraph in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, saying that the Americans are laughing at us and our experiments, on account of our having used the weak mammoth powder in place of cannon powder, of which, according to the Ordnance Circular of the United States Navy Department, '35 lbs. give a greater range than 50 lbs. of mammoth powder.' It is now intended to fire the gun with 100 lbs. American powder at high elevation for extreme range, and then probably with the same charge at a target with 8-inch plate and Warrior backing. The select committee have no mammoth powder with which to try the gun; indeed, we believe none has ever found its way to this country except a small sample brought over some considerable time since by an English officer."

The New York professional journal will now have its heart's content, and a decent dose of powder administered to their pet 15-inch gun.

From the Fall Mall Gazette, August 23, 1867.

The Americans are sorely troubled what to say about

the late experiment with their big gun at Shoeburyness. Thus they are very much in the same position as some of their English supporters. Our advice would be that they should say as little as possible; but, if that is not to be, then, in the name of all that is reasonable, let them not call out as the New York ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is doing, for mere powder.

The experiment was all wrongly conducted, it is said, because we loaded the gun with only sixty pounds of powder instead of one hundred pounds. Now, we should be glad if it were possible, to pin the Americans down to one point. Their guns, we were always told, are "racking" guns, not "punching" guns. That theory has all along been fitted on the guns and made part of them, and what we have always been twitted with is, that we had deliberately and seriously preferred punching to racking, and made guns to fit this theory. It is certain, however, that the guns must be one thing or the other, for the intermediate or combined effect is simply impracticable. If, then, they are racking guns, why this outcry for more powder? More powder means more velocity; more velocity means less racking and greater penetration. If, on the other hand, they are punching guns, what have we? Simply that one of these nineteen-ton guns requires a hundred pounds of powder to accomplish with solid shot that which our twelve-ton guns can effect with shell projected by forty-three pounds of powder. This is the dilemma to which the Americans are brought by this experiment. Whichever horn they elect to sit upon, the uneasiness is theirs, not ours. With regard to whether this first trial with the American gun should have been made with one hundred pounds of powder, as is now suggested, we observe that the official instructions relative to the fifteen-inch gun lay down that "solid shot should always be used against iron-clads, and with fifty-pound charges, but never fired on any other occasion. At close quarters—say fifty or one hundred yards—sixty pounds may be used for twenty rounds of solid shot."—["Ordnance circular," 1864.] Although from late information we gather that one hundred pounds of powder has recently actually been fired from these guns at Fort Monroe, this heavy charge has only been used in a tentative and cautious way; and one hundred pounds is not, whatever the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL may assert, the recognized charge for these guns. No doubt the charge would send a shot at a short range through the said target, point which will probably be determined by a subsequent experiment. But this, as we have before explained, proves nothing, or less than nothing, as to the vaunted racking powers of these guns; and at any rate it would have been extremely injudicious to open the practice with this exceptional charge, and to run the risk of bursting the gun at the outset of the experiments.

OUR POSTS IN DAKOTA.

An officer at Fort Stevenson, D. T., writes to us under date of September 2, 1867, as follows:

Two Indian scouts sent from Fort Rice brought to me yesterday, among official and private papers, the numbers of August 3d and 10th of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The allusion made in the latter to my letter from Omaha, incites me to forward you some positive information which may be of interest to the paper and useful to many of your readers.

By General Field Orders No. 2, Headquarters Department of Dakota, July 4th, 1867, the District of the Upper Missouri was abolished, and the Department was divided into four districts, as follows, *viz.*:

1st. The District of Minnesota to include the forts Abercrombie, Wadsworth, and Ransom (new), Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Alexander, Colonel Tenth Infantry, to command.

2d. The District of Southeastern Dakota, to include Forts Dakota, Randall, Sully, and Rice, Brevet Major-General D. S. Hanley, Colonel Twenty-second Infantry, to command.

3d. The Middle District, to include Forts Stevenson (new), Totten (new) and Buford (enlarged for five companies), Colonel R. De Trobriand, Thirty-first Infantry, to command.

4th. The District of Sun River, to include Fort Shaw and Camp Cook, Colonel J. V. D. Reeve, Thirteenth Infantry, to command.

This new division of the Department is, as you will readily understand, a most judicious one, and constitutes a great improvement for the expedition of business and the interests of the service.

Now for the communications: A mail service (weekly) has been started by Forts Wadsworth, Abercrombie, Ransom and Totten (at Devil's Lake), to Fort Buford and Camp Cook. From Fort Stevenson I am to run a branch service to Fort Totten, where it will meet the principal line; and during the Winter the service will be performed by half-breeds on sleds drawn by dogs on the snow, provided the main line remains in activity. So, after all, there is a chance of our keeping up communication with the civilized world.

The new forts are far from being built. They were located in June, when the respective garrisons were sent to them, and ever since they have been busy at work, with the aid of some civilians, carpenters, etc.; but I don't think that any of them will be ready to be taken possession of before the month of December, although the men are everywhere at it like beavers, all drills being forcibly suspended, and all energies directed toward securing as soon as possible good Winter quarters. Happily, here, as nearly everywhere in the States, the months of October and November are beautiful ones, and I hope that we shall be able to wait, without suffering, under tents, the day when we will rejoice in the protection of the adobe.

Indians don't trouble us. Once, in the first days of August, they made a demonstration in their way on the war-path. They killed one of our teamsters, and captured his mules. As we had no horses to pursue them, they thought themselves perfectly safe at 1,500 yards from the camp, when a shell from an ordnance rifle-gun, bursting among them, and wounding two of their warriors (one losing one leg), surprised them in the most disagreeable manner. They at once disappeared, and we haven't heard of them since.

NAVAL ENGINEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In a late number of the JOURNAL the duties of Naval Engineers are described at some length, but there are other services not mentioned in the article referred to, the performance of which would render that corps of great value to our manufacturers, and would assist to reconcile tax payers to the very considerable expenditure incurred in supporting them and their brother officers.

For example: there are now collected at the Paris *Exposition* examples of the finest engineering of all countries, but the people of this country have no means of information in regard to them except through the English engineering periodicals.

These periodicals are, however, seen by but a small proportion of Americans who are interested in manufacturing, and, beside, their reports are usually more or less tinted by a prejudice in favor of the English machinery and continental ideas of engineering.

Our Naval Engineers are well fitted to examine and decide upon the relative merits of different machines, and to judge of the importance of new discoveries in science and novelties in engineering.

Certainly one Chief Engineer might have been spared to visit the *Exposition* and tell us what wonders of engineering are to be found there.

Had one of these officers been sent to Paris by the Secretary of the Navy with orders to examine the machinery and manufactures exhibited, and to submit, upon his return, a report to the Department, accompanied with sketches and drawings of the most noticeable and recent improvements, the American people would have found in the next report of the Secretary of the Navy information, the value of which it would be difficult to estimate.

The expense that would have been thus incurred would have been insignificant in comparison with the value of the report to our manufacturers.

Were the senior engineer of every naval vessel on a foreign station instructed to examine every novel and unusually successful example of foreign engineering that he may meet with, and to report to the Department as minutely and accurately as possible its general arrangement, details and data of its performance, they would be continually placing before the public most valuable engineering information.

One serious obstacle to the detailing of Engineers of the Navy to special duties of the kind referred to, seems to lie in the fact that the number of engineers in the service is less than is desirable.

Especially is this true of the highest grade—there being only, I think, fifty-two Chief Engineers on the list—and it must call for the most careful management at the Steam Bureau to enable them to spare even the officers now on experimental duty at New York, and I presume that the system pursued in the naval administration of other countries, of allowing officers who desire it to leave the service on furlough, occasionally, to accept temporarily professional employment in civil life, is out of the question, notwithstanding the value of such opportunities to the engineer himself, and his consequently increased value to the service.

It is to be hoped that, sooner or later, means may be found to increase that corps to such an extent as will enable the Navy Department to pursue that liberal policy which, though evidently in favor, has not yet been as fully developed as the interest of the people demand.

THE ARTICLE OF WAR ON DRUNKENNESS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Your correspondent, "Temperance," in a late number represents, I believe, the sentiments of nearly every officer in the service of the United States, whether the officer himself drinks or not.

I well remember that, when a cadet, I visited the Royal Canadian Rifles opposite Detroit. There I met the Lieutenant-Colonel. A perfect type was he of the soldier and of the gentleman of the old school. My mind was young and impressionable. He was supervising the action of a court-martial sitting on some cases of drunkenness. Introduced by Mr. Kingsmill, the Colonel said, "No man enjoys his wine or spirits more than I do, but I would willingly see all forms of alcohol sunk, were it possible thereby to avoid drunkenness among my men." So would say all good men. But alcohol has not been sunk, nor if it were, are we insured against intoxication. Your correspondent asks too much from Congress, I fear. It is impossible to supply Congressmen with brains that others have not had since the year one. Could drink have been entirely controlled by legislation, it would have been abandoned long ago. To make a law efficient and useful, two things are needful. First, it must be good in itself; second, it must be executed. To execute every law, and in all cases, would require a man to be a public prosecutor, a spy, and highly conscientious; so highly conscientious as to consider his duty to his "employer" as prosecutor above all other duties—even above that of charity. Such a man would soon fail in all other things outside of prosecution, and in that his opportunities to gain information would soon leave him. He would be feared as one to be dreaded, and he would soon lose all his power of doing good, through the distrust he would engender, as well as his power of visiting their iniquities on evil-doers.

An officer is nothing but a man, under a new set of circumstances, but still a man. If he be a commander, he claims to be a higher power than a blind executor of a penal code. He estimates the code at its true worth as an assistant to the accomplishment of good, and claims that discretion, which the humblest citizen claims, i. e., when it is best to prosecute. So well is this recognized, that no superior commander of a commanding officer ever prosecutes him for a neglect in not prosecuting. If the superior differs either in an estimate of the gravity of the offence, or as to the judiciousness of non-prosecution, he directs the commander to bring charges.

Nothing in this is intended to upset facts set forth in the article on "Drunkenness in the Army." The present writer would only say that laws will not eradicate it.

Yet Congress certainly can do something. Let it change the ridiculous article of war relating to drunkenness on duty. A commander knows that if an officer is found guilty of this, no latitude is given. The officer must be

cashediered. If he be a young man, otherwise of promise, the commander will hesitate to bring the charges, and really, by kind but firm advice, reclaim the youth. This is too often taken as a precedent, and older offenders will claim the kindness as an immunity. Let the article be such as will give a court the widest latitude of punishment, and more cases will be tried under it. For, morally, it is easier to leave a thing to the determination of a court than to assume the personal responsibility of reprehending.

While on this subject, it is as well to criticize this article of war further. The writer does not think that all its bad effects are assignable to the legislative body that enacted it. Oh! how many of the wrongs of life lie at the door of the man who pens a law for legislative action, and pens it loosely.

Does any man of sane mind think that the law was penned so as to mean to cover a most impractical view of life-facts. You are sometimes told that a soldier is always on duty, and a court has no right to say when he is not on duty. If this be so, should not all cases and every grade of intoxication, which would even affect in the slightest degree the soldier's cool capacity for the discharge of the highest duty, be prosecuted under this article. If this were a practical view of the case, all confidence should be lost in any man, under any circumstances, whose cheek is ever seen, at any time, or on any occasion, flushed with wine.

This view of the case would also give a commander a very improper advantage over his subordinate. The commander might induce or wink at the subordinate's increasing hilarity on the most social occasion, and then order him on a duty far above his actual capacity. Drunkenness for duty would undoubtedly, and should hold against him, but would it be a fair rendering of "drunkenness on duty?" And yet many and respectable thinkers will see no difference. Such generally add to this rendering, the position that mere drunkenness cannot be punished under the XCIXth Article; so that in no case would your correspondent, "Temperance," be satisfied. For the man who would consider the soldier ever on duty, will not consider the abstract fact of drunkenness a military fault.

Again, why can we give no other than corporal punishment for drunkenness on duty to the enlisted man? The writer is not sure, but he has heard that this is a relic of the good old times when the colonel would go to the guardhouse of a morning at "troop," order out the drunken cases, and giving each man "his dozen" or so, would turn him back to duty. Congress has abolished whipping, and re-abolished it, but it has never taken the pains to correct the Article of War, though called on to do so for the last two generations. It is so easy to take a bold step for humanity. It is so hard to rouse one's brain to determine what is just. Why not leave the punishment optional with the court?

RONREVOC.

THE WANTS OF ENLISTED MEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of September 14th, an article on the Comfort of Enlisted Men, signed C. M. P., has attracted my attention. It contains some excellent suggestions on a subject which must have occupied the minds of officers serving with troops, that I avail myself of the occasion to offer some views on the same subject.

It will be readily admitted that the allowances of pay, clothing and rations made by the Government, are ample to secure for the enlisted men a sufficient degree of comfort and convenience, if properly used. It rarely happens that a sufficient saving cannot be made from the rations to enable the men to be supplied with sufficient extra articles to vary and render more palatable the diet upon which they live. Homely as it may sound, the first element of comfort among soldiers is good food. There exists at present a difficulty that might readily be set aside; that difficulty is the troublesome administration of the company fund. After the fund is raised and disbursed for the benefit of the enlisted men, as the company council of administration determines, and the regimental or post commander approves, that should be the end of it. But the account now has to undergo a close examination, and to be audited by an officer, who is not connected with the men, and, who is so bound by office rules and orders, that many expenditures must be reported by him to be unauthorized, i. e., they have been made by officers, who know the actual necessity of the case, in good faith, and for a legitimate purpose; but they are in contravention of some rule of the office, and they cannot pass to the credit of the responsible officer. I am not telling tales out of school when I say that this, with very conscientious officers, only leads to an accumulation of the fund, without adding to the comforts of the men, while with others, it makes "soap" read "candles." Surely the captains and lieutenants of a company could be entrusted with authority to raise and disburse the company fund, without being held to such accountability.

Another important element of comfort is the quartering of the men. The old practice of ten or twelve years ago of dividing barracks into squad rooms, containing ten, fifteen, or twenty men each, was much better than the present system of living in one large room. The enlisted men of the army vary as other men do in habits, temper, and disposition. They readily adhere and assert themselves by these traits, and are comfortable or the reverse, in proportion as they are able to find congenial comrades. Many men are forced out of the service, and ruined forever by desertion, from sheer inability to stand the manners of their fellows. By affording facilities for the protection of the quiet and studious from too close association with the rude and boisterous, the comfort and convenience of the men are increased, and the moral and social tone of a company improved. Even in camps, where the material elements of comfort are at a minimum, it is found that men are more comfortable and cheerful, because they affiliate according to their personal wishes, and thus each is interested in the welfare of the whole mess.

As a matter of discipline alone, but as an essential also to the comfort of the soldier, the non-commissioned officers should (always supposing them to be competent) be separated in messing and quartering from the privates. "Fa-

miliarity breeds contempt," and the familiarity of the barrack-room is of all the most likely to have such a progeny.

Much depends on the energy, ability, and personal effort of the company commander, and he should be untrammelled in his plans for promoting the comfort and welfare of his men. A regimental commander should be content with his general supervision and authority, and as much as he holds his subordinate responsible for his company, by so much should he refrain from interfering with details of interior management. The incompetency or neglect of the company commander is a fault or crime to be dealt with as any other.

It is manifestly to the interest of officers serving with troops, especially company officers, to do all in their power to increase the comfort of their men, and thereby promote cheerfulness and contentment, and secure mutual confidence and esteem.

A word of approval from an officer who is respected and credited with his efforts to do good and act justly, is a reward dear to a good soldier, and a rebuke, however gentle, is more effective than severe punishment.

It should be the earnest and conscientious effort of every officer to serving with troops in our Army, to render the service as attractive and pleasant as it is honorable and patriotic. We can point to many of our best officers, who first found a commission in their knapsacks, and it is in the power of every man who enlists to do the same.

The suggestion of C. M. P. deserves the attention and co-operation of the officers of the line, and will, I trust, be productive of that improvement which is easy to effect, and will be very beneficial.

M. H. M.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1867.

AMERICAN BUNTING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It has come to pass that no intelligent Briton will compromise his learning by asking "who ever reads an American book?" It has also come to pass that intelligent Britons recognize the being of American big guns and balls, and are now asking, "Who can devise a structure to resist them?" We have it now in our power to pluck out the scorn, and bury for ever the British taunt, "What ship flies American bunting?" Even now this question indicates a heedlessness of the progress of manufactures in the United States, only equalled by the ignorance in the query, "Who reads an American book?"

There is at Lowell, Mass., a mill, which, like most mills in the United States, does its work steadily, unobtrusively, and well, manufacturing bunting or woolen material for flags. Heretofore our ships, naval and mercantile, were entirely dependent upon English looms for this material, through such houses as A. T. Stewart & Co. But now a better article of domestic manufacture can be had. After two or three years of study, toil, anxiety, discouragement, and opposition, Mr. D. W. C. Farrington, of the United States Bunting Co., has succeeded in making a fabric, that for strength, durability, color and finish, is equal if not superior to the best English bunting; and what the wealth and influence of the Spragues of Rhode Island could not accomplish, the genius of Mr. Farrington has done successfully. At last our national ships and army posts are under colors of American bunting. Will the yacht squadrons and merchant marine follow suit? A comparison of the two manufactures—English and American—was made at the Washington Navy-yard. The premium was in favor of the Lowell Mills. We—for Mr. Farrington's genius is as much "ours" as the genius of Rodman or Dahlgren—have wrested from England this speciality. Then let us sail under our own fabric, and be thankful to the Lowell Mill.

M.

BOSTON, August 31, 1867.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The extraordinary zeal with which Mr. Seward urges the settlement of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the depredations of Rebel cruisers, would lead to the supposition that the long bill of items presented on the 27th August, if settled, would leave us compensated, and Great Britain in the enviable position of having made a generous spontaneous atonement for losses arising out of a want of vigilance in the Crown officers, or on account of defects existing in their municipal laws. In Mr. Seward's bill of items there was nothing demanded for the increased rates of insurance paid on our vessels; there is no claim advanced for the forced sale of our shipping by reason of the vessels fitted out in British ports, and through which the carrying trade passed into the hands of our neutral friend, honest, bluff, plain-spoken John Bull, as he represents himself, after the manner of Joey B.

Mr. Seward's sum total, therefore, will not show a decimal of our actual national loss growing out of the neutral action of Great Britain; indeed, this loss is so great that we can only hope to have indemnity in kind, which Mr. Seward's arrangement, if made, would serve to deny us in the future. All that we can desire for indemnity is to be "neutral," and act wholly in good faith upon the abundant and undeniable precedents which Great Britain has given us. I propose a few remarks on the following extracts from Mr. Seward's letter of the 27th August:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 21, 1867.

"Sir: You will hereafter receive a summary of claims of the United States against Great Britain for damages which were suffered by them during the period of our late civil war, and some months thereafter, by means of depredations upon our commercial marine, committed on the high seas by the *Sumter*, the *Alabama*, the *Florida*, the *Shenandoah*, and other ships of war, which were built, manned, armed, equipped and fitted out in British ports, and despatched therefrom by or through the agency of British subjects, and which were harbored, sheltered, provided and furnished as occasion required, during their devastating career, in ports of the realm, or in ports of the British Colonies, in nearly all parts of the globe.

When the municipal laws of Great Britain proved in practical application to be inadequate to the emergency, the British Nation omitted, for various reasons which seemed to us insufficient, to revise these laws, and the United States were left to maintain a conflict with a domestic enemy which British sympathy, aid and assistance had rendered formidable, and in which British subjects continued throughout to be active allies, without any effective interposition by Her Majesty's Government.

The history of the "escape of the Alabama" from the

efforts of the Crown officers to seize her is simply ridiculous. The want of earnestness, too, of the endeavor to prevent a national wrong was confirmed each time that that vessel re-entered a British port, received supplies, and went forth again on her work of destruction; and the same may be said, with truth, of all of the Rebel cruisers in relation to honest, bluff John Bull.

The municipal laws which Mr. Seward apologizes for were precisely our own—laws which had effectively protected the commerce of Great Britain since their enactment, and which, if they had been as shamelessly disregarded in their execution by us during the Crimean war, would have left honest, bluff John Bull with few merchantmen at the end of it. It is idle to speak of the efficacy of unenforced laws when the same laws with us have given Great Britain entire immunity from depredations on her commerce.

What is or is not upon the statute book of any nation really does not concern us; indeed, it may be said to be unknown to us. What does concern us, however, and what we cannot fail to know is, whether our commerce has had immunity from injury through them, and no nation can deny the justice, or even with reason protest against the application to her of her own precedents.

We as a nation cannot ask or desire anything more than the "neutral rights" which Great Britain allowed her subjects to exercise. When we have peace and Great Britain has war we shall have indemnity in the full sense of the word—indemnity without asking aught else than the use of the "neutral rights" which Great Britain exercised toward us.

Mr. Seward has been so busily engaged writing despatches that he has not had the necessary time to read of the diminution of our maritime tonnage, and of the great growth of that of Great Britain since the year 1860. When he does look at this he may well believe that no reasonable cause exists for it other than the want of a proper execution of the municipal laws of Great Britain. Let Mr. Seward cease his efforts to effect a nominal indemnity, and in its stead recommend that our Government should pay all losses arising to our citizens from Rebel cruisers, and that our *Navigation Laws* be modified, so that if a vessel fraudulently leaves our waters to prey upon the commerce of a neutral that it shall be the duty of our cruisers to search for, and, if possible, seize her on the high seas, and, in the event of her visiting our ports, that she should be held and made to answer, *provided* that such had been the action of the nation toward us since the year 1860 against whose commerce the vessel seized has been operating to the injury of, or purposes such injury; and that the statute shall be so construed as to imply such conduct on the part of all nations with whom we have treaties of amity and commerce whose ports have not been used to build, equip, and fit out cruisers since the time specified hostile to our commerce, and who have not allowed such vessels to re-visit their ports for the purposes of supply and convenience. *Provided further*: That our *Navigation Laws* be modified so as to allow the building, equipping, and sending to sea, and the right to re-visit our ports to provision and refit vessels preying upon, or designed to prey upon, the commerce of such nation, or nations, as granted, allowed, or failed to prevent such hostile action and use of their ports against our commerce since the year 1860.

If this would lead to war no citizen of the United States could object to the basis, which is one of simple justice. Honest, bluff John Bull may say that Rebel cruisers were built, equipped, and sent to sea against his knowledge, or that they had escaped the "vigilance" of the Crown officers; but who at home or abroad will believe him? Every time a Rebel cruiser re-entered a British port, received supplies and the courtesies of officials, and departed again to do her work of destruction, gives the lie to the asserted "neutrality" of Great Britain.

Let Mr. Seward cease his nonsense, and let us further strengthen ourselves to meet on the high seas what may come. It is absurd to ask an indemnity which, if acceded to, would be wholly inadequate to the end proposed. A modification of our *Navigation Laws* will show that when the occasion arrives we will have indemnity, and that as a people we are not sufficiently mean to pretend not to be able to protect neutrals through laws that heretofore have done so effectively, and which, if they had been administered in equal good faith by Great Britain, would have left us without just cause for complaint.

SEA LAWYER.

YELLOW FEVER ON THE MAHASKA.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 12, 1867.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The Northern papers we receive contain many conflicting reports concerning the yellow fever now prevailing upon our vessel. A faithful account of its ravages may prove satisfactory to the friends of those on board.

This disease first made its appearance here on Sunday, the 25th ult. At that time our crew consisted of seventeen officers and one hundred and eighteen men. Of these there were attacked fifteen officers and eighty men, three officers and nineteen men subsequently dying. The remainder are doing well and there is a fair prospect of their ultimate recovery. Mate John McCormick died August 31st. Deceased entered the Navy as an apprentice boy in 1848, and served continuously until his death. For conspicuous gallantry at Hatteras Inlet, he was complimented by Rear-Admiral Goldsborough and promoted to the grade of mate. Subsequently at the capture of the *Underwriter* in February 1864, the Captain being killed, he took command and defended her for twenty-three minutes against overwhelming odds. Wounded in three places, he was held a prisoner for ten months at Andersonville and Charleston.

Captain's Clerk, John P. Penhallow, died September 8th, had joined the ship but eight days previously. He had served in the Army, and as Captain's Clerk on the *Vandalia*.

Acting Ensign, Asa A. Fanzan, died September 9th. He entered the Navy in 1861 as a seaman, and was subsequently promoted to mate and acting ensign, serving during the greater part of the war in the South Atlantic

Squadron. They were interred in the National Cemetery at Chalmette.

The following officers are now attached to the Ship: Commander, Jonathan Young, commanding; Acting Master and Executive Officer, L. S. Fickett; Acting Ensigns, Seth Hand, Charles A. Schetky, L. E. Swift and J. W. Sanderson; Passed Assistant Paymaster, E. Melach; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, George H. Butler; Acting First Assistant Engineer, P. J. McMahon; Acting Second Assistant Engineer, George E. Burwell; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John Cotter, John R. Berry and T. W. DeKlyne; Mate, George H. Cole.

MAHASKA.

GENERAL VON MOLTKE.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Boston Post* sends to that paper the following letter on the Chief-of-Staff of the Prussian Army:

The General of an army, who, after a fierce battle, wins a glorious victory, finds many hands ready at once to offer him the laurels he so richly deserves, and his name and fame are swiftly wafted to the ends of the world, beside filling a brilliant page or two in the records of his historian. The task of the leading strategist, who plans the movements and the battles, is in reality a far more responsible and much less grateful one. The workings of his brain are, in the very nature of his calling, closely concealed, and the masses of the army and people scarcely appreciate his merits as they deserve to be. The subject of this article is a living instance of the truth of this assertion. His eminent strategical talents, which made last year's seven days' war an almost continual march of victory, were at first appreciated within a very narrow circle of military men only. After the tumult of the battle had been silenced, and the first flush of victory and enthusiasm had given way to calmer reflection people began to inquire after the skilful "planner" who had sketched, devised, and conducted the campaign in Bohemia with such masterly ability, and were not long in finding out that von Moltke's share in it had been by far the most difficult to perform, and that his genius had been fully equal to the emergency, he having solved the momentous problem in a manner which will command the gratitude of his King and his people, and the admiration of the world for generations! Von Moltke was born near Robitz, in Mecklenburg, on 26th October, 1800. Soon after his birth, his father, who had served in the "Mocellendorff" Regiment, went into Holstein, where he settled, and where the son received his earliest education. In his twelfth year he and an elder brother were sent to the Academy of Cadets at Copenhagen, where they underwent a severe training and many privations. In 1822 he entered the Prussian service as a junior second lieutenant, and soon after went to the Military Academy of Berlin, where he passed a rather cheerless life. His parents being unable to give him any pecuniary assistance, he had to practice economy in its sternest sense; but managed, nevertheless, to save enough for taking lessons in modern languages. Having returned to his regiment, stationed at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, he was entrusted with the direction of a much-neglected school of division, and having discharged this task to the satisfaction of his superiors, he was attached to a commission, which was ordered to make topographical surveys in Silesia and the Grand Duchy of Posen. We soon hear of him as a captain, doing service in the bureaus of the general staff, which latter he was ordered to join two years later. Promotions were slow in those days, and he remained a captain for seven years, in which capacity he spent four years (1835-1839) in Turkey. His travels and observations, his intimate relations with the Sultan and the high dignitaries of Turkey, gave rise to a book, published by him, under the title, "The Russo-Turkish Campaign of 1828-1829." Von Moltke and four other Prussian officers then engaged in an organization of the Sultan's army; but the unfortunate battle of Wist showed their laudable efforts to have been fruitless. After that battle von Moltke travelled in Asia Minor, then almost unknown as regards its interior, and revised and improved the existing maps of the country. On his return to Prussia he was assigned to a position under the commander of the Fourth Army Corps, and having been promoted at last to a majority, he married Miss von Burt, of Holstein, and founded a home. But fate would not allow him to stay long in Prussia. In 1845, he was appointed Adjutant near the person of Prince Henry, who for several years had been lingering on a sick-bed at Rome, and was not expected to live much longer. His service near the sick Prince left him much leisure, which he made good use of, in studying the ETERNAL CITY, her monuments and environs. His "Contorni di Roma" have been engraved and published. Prince Henry, uncle of the then reigning King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., had embraced Catholicism, and was on very intimate terms with Pope Gregory XVI., who died in 1846. Von Moltke saw the conclave, which elected Cardinal Ferretti Mastai (Pius IX.) to the Papal See—but soon after left Rome for Berlin, taking the news of the death of Prince Henry to the Royal family. In 1848, Von Moltke was stationed at Magdeburg, as chief of staff of the Fourth Army Corps, and remained there seven years. In 1850, he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonel; in 1851 made a Colonel; in 1856 a Major-General, and in 1859 Lieutenant-General. Being appointed Adjutant near the person of the Crown Prince of Prussia, he joined him at Balmoral and was present at his betrothal with the Princess Royal of England. He then spent a year with the Crown Prince at Breslau, going to England with the Prince twice more—once to his nuptials with the English Princess—the second time to do the last honor to the Prince's father-in-law, Prince Albert. When after the storming of the Duppel batteries in Schleswig-Holstein a change of Generals in the army of occupation took place, Von Moltke was appointed Chief of the general staff of the Prussian army there, and among other strategic feats, planned the attack on Aalen and the occupation of Jutland, both of which undertakings were successfully accomplished under the chief command of Prince Frederick Charles—which ended the war. His share in the glorious campaign of 1866 is well known. He says himself about this, by far the most important

event in this great general's life: "There are two points, which next to the help of the Almighty and the bravery of our troops and their leaders have been decisive as regards the results: the original distribution of our forces on the several theatres of war and their concentration on the field of battle. Undoubtedly, Austria was the strongest and best prepared of our opponents—if we could defeat her, the alliance of all the other enemies of Prussia had to fall asunder of its own accord, inasmuch as they were united against us to be sure, but disagreed among each other, and moreover had not concentrated their armies. It was a bold but most decisive measure, to move at once all of our nine army-corps to the centre of the monarchy, since political considerations admitted of our entrusting the Rhenish Provinces to an improvised army, if I may say so, which was to form the nucleus of the Army of the Main. But the moving of 285,000 men within the allotted short space of time was only to be accomplished by the simultaneous use of all the lines of railroad, which unfortunately came to a terminus at Zeitz, Halle, Hertsberg, Goerlitz, and Freiburg. There the troops first arriving had necessarily to wait for the arrival of the remainder, in order to organize the different corps. Many a sound military head has no doubt trembled at the scattered state of our forces on a line of more than 200 miles in length—for people were generally deceived about our movements and took for strategic formation what was merely the preparation for the same, and this error was only discovered when, after vigorous marches, the scattered corps were at last united into three great bodies. Another geographical necessity, which seemed to strike nobody, and least of all, the public, and which could not possibly be circumvented, was, that as the Austrians in Bohemia were, so to speak, standing on our inner line of operations between the Provinces of Brandenburg and Silesia, Berlin not only but Breslau had to be protected by independent armies, and nothing but an advance movement of the corps destined to accomplish this double purpose, could remedy the evil; this junction,—as a glance at the map will plainly show—could only be made in an enemy's territory—and that was the war, which it was intended to prevent with an energy equal to that which the arming on both sides was pushed forward with. High, respectable and competent authority had been heard to say that Prussia never ought to fire the first shot in a German war; but the King, after having listened to all his counsellors, fortunately perceived that a longer delay would expose the State to actual and manifest peril. He therefore took the initiative in acting, just as Austria had taken it in arming, and by this simple step had laid down the law for his opponent for the whole of the time which followed. I am firmly and unalterably convinced, that if crossing of the Saxon frontier had been delayed by only a couple of days, the battle-fields of last year's war, would have to be looked for on the map of Silesia. The move was a bold and fortunate one and its glorious success a happy omen for future ones. But now we had to march—and our soldiers did march—the final junction, however, could not be effected, unless the enemy also pressed forward—and even in this we succeeded!—surpassing even the great expectations, for which the King relied on his army, with such rare good luck that ten days sufficed to force the Austrians to a decisive battle. The particulars of the day of Koeniggratz are known; it was the crowning piece of the whole plan of our campaign, which was illustrated here in all its efficacy. On the morning of that day our armies showed a front of eighteen miles—it would have been dangerous in the extreme had they allowed themselves to be attacked in so extended a line. One offensive advance, however, brought all the corps together on the very battlefield and thus changed the strategic disadvantage of separation into the tactical advantage of completely surrounding the enemy. The position of our three corps, so far apart, was anything but a brilliant one at the beginning of the campaign, but every day that passed without preventing our advance, brought us nearer and nearer to the certainty of a victory after all human calculation! And after crossing the Saxon frontier so rapidly, I have always had the most steadfast confidence in the success of our plan—for that was the point which was to form the very basis of the plan. Our crossing was an iron necessity to us, which could not possibly be circumvented."

It is to be hoped that the results of this unprecedentedly rapid and successful campaign will open a future, rich with blessings, for Germany and the growing generation. In this momentous trial the King has weighed his people and the people have weighed their king! What a glorious sensation it is this day to be a Prussian! from the King down to the very lowest of his subjects! and the younger portion of our people on whom the Prussian army must rely in future wars, they also have been weighed—so has the patriotism of the citizens and the readiness for sacrifice by the whole people! Prussia now knows herself! That is the greatest result of the war! Germany can say at last, that she is Germany—she can look with confidence into the future, for she has seen, that on the day of Koeniggratz the Prussian eagle was as young and as conscious of power in his victorious flight, as on the days of Fehrbellin, of Leuthen, and of Belle Alliance!

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.—A stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, New York, was held at Delmonico's corner, of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, September 11th, at 8 o'clock. The following named gentlemen, candidates for membership, were balloted for and duly elected companions. Of the First Class: Surgeon George Peck, U. S. Navy, Navy-yard, New York; Captain Almer P. Webster, late Co. A, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, New York City; Lieutenant Clarence E. Nesmith, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, late Brevet Major Volunteers, Austin, Texas. Of the Third Class: Paymaster George L. Mead, U. S. Navy, Navy-yard, New York; Colonel John Woodward, late Thirteenth N. Y. S. N. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE post of Camden, Arkansas, has been discontinued by order of Major-General Ord, and the garrison thereof will proceed to and take post at El Dorado, Union county, Arkansas.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Lancet* is publishing with interesting particularity a minute of some of the new diseases the British soldiers have to expect in Abyssinia. "We trust," says the *Lancet* "that it will not be forgotten that diseases resulting from animal parasites are endemic in Abyssinia. It is probable that the drinking water is the vehicle by which these parasites in an early stage find their way to the interior of the body. There is a bisexual worm the *Bilharzia Halmatobia*, very common on the borders of the Nile, and according to *GREISINGER* very frequently discovered in *post mortem* examinations. The small, round, hair-like worm, the *Tricophelus Dispar* is also prevalent in Ethiopia and Egypt." The *Sclerostoma Duodecimale*, and, most important of all, the *Filaria Medinensis* or *Guinea worm* are also mentioned.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the London *Times* at the camp of Chalons gives a picture of the results of French conscription, which shows that the eagerness of our people to avoid the draft imposed during the war, did not prove any lack of patriotism, but only the ordinary disposition of humanity to get rid of disagreeable duties. By the law of 1855, every man by paying a certain fixed sum, determined by the State each year, could exonerate himself from military service, and the State undertook to find the men, partly by re-enlistment of soldiers who had served their term, and partly by volunteers attracted by the bounties. The results of this facility of exoneration have been astounding. Every one who can scrape together, or borrow the sum takes advantage of it. Every year the number increases and the speculations step in to facilitate it. Clubs are established for the purpose, and even insurance offices created to guarantee against fire, water, and conscription. Out of one hundred thousand men, the yearly contingent, not less than thirty thousand to thirty-five thousand is the number of those who continue to pay the sum. Almost the whole of the middle classes are by degrees weeded out of the army with the exception of those who feel a predilection for military service and enlist as volunteers.

[THE pamphlet of General TROCHU, called *L'Armee Francaise en 1867*, has gone through eighteen editions, a fact which shows not merely that it was a masterly examination of the military question in France, but also that French people are very generally pondering the subject.

THE large gunboat-yard and shipway at Haslar, near Portsmouth, England, with its forty-five covered building sheds, and its costly lines of parallel railway and launching ways, has at present only eighty-five men employed. It contains six wooden screw gunboats, nine iron mortar floats, a collection of ship's boats, and a lot of odds and ends of machinery. Three of the gunboats are in frame after rebuilding, and have been so for seven years. After such a good seasoning it is supposed their machinery will be replaced and their planking laid on. The others will probably be used as coal boats—sad fall from a prospect of military glory. The mortar floats will do like peaceful service as lighters and mud boats. This yard is called the "Deserted Village" of the British Navy, but it is suggested that a good use might be made of it by using it for the construction of steam launches and other small vessels. This yard, which the British keep merely as a measure of caution, appears to be larger and better appointed in some respects than any shipyard in this country. With so great a number of private yards to rely upon, many of them capable of doing the largest work in good style, it seems to be rather a costly piece of over-caution to keep an unused Government dockyard always at hand. As a sample of what an English dockyard contains in the way of a stock of timber, we annex the following catalogue of the timber in Devonport dockyard:

Loads.

English oak, rough,	2,061
English oak, sided,	1,059
Tuscan oak,	1,012
Roman oak,	1,406
Sardinian oak,	510
Sicilian oak,	385
African oak,	2
East India teak,	758
Honduras mahogany,	1,281
Mexican mahogany,	78
Spanish mahogany,	108
Sibiu mahogany,	4
American white pasture,	55
Green heart oak,	448
Santa Maria,	311
Morra,	19
French oak,	267

In the dockyard ready for sale there are 2,438 loads of timber of all descriptions, the worth of which, according to questionable computation, is £20,049.

A FOREIGN military journal states, on reliable authority, that the announcement that Herr von DREYSE, the inventor of the needle-gun, has invented a new and effective infantry rifle, is so far correct that during last March such a weapon was officially tested, but unanimously declared unfitted for introduction into the army.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1867.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

THE AMERICAN SMOOTH-BORE.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to the extracts from English papers published in another column, regarding the performance of the 15-inch gun. We should gladly re-print, did space allow, all of the articles which have been directed against the JOURNAL for undertaking the defence of this gun at a time when all the rest of the American press was unaccountably disposed to give it up as a failure. Those which we have selected, however, are fair samples of the tone of the English discussion, and comprise all the disputed points.

First, let us allow the *Pall Mall Gazette* to "pin us down" to the "one point," which it chooses by preference—we presume because it is considered the strongest. We deny entirely that the Americans have "all along fitted on to the guns" a theory of "racking," "not punching." This notion forms the basis of all the gun articles in the British secular papers. Thus the London *Times* asks, "Have the Americans given up their principle of 'racking,' or have they not? If not, why this desire to penetrate our targets?" We repeat, that the Americans have no such "theory" and no such "principle." It is absurd on its face to set up a notion of destroying iron-clads by rattling shot against their sides—if that be the meaning of this queer term, "racking." It is true that the Americans do not believe in boring gimlet holes through iron-clads, but their sole aim is to break as great a chasm as possible through the side of the enemy's ship. This we believe can be effected by big round shot moving at proper speed. Such, in brief, is the American theory.

We are inclined to surmise, from its frequent citation in England, that Mr. HOLLEY's book on "Ordnance and Armor" has given rise to this general notion of the existence of an "American theory of 'racking.'" We can only explain that Mr. HOLLEY's individual opinion has been mistaken for an official one. Mr. HOLLEY's book is the best compilation of its kind that we know of, and was very favorably reviewed and recommended by us after the most critical examination when it was published. But we were aware, during the preparation of his volume, that he had great difficulty in obtaining what scanty information he did procure respecting the new cast-iron guns. The "racking" theory was applied by Mr. HOLLEY to the gun, according to his own individual understanding of that term, at a time when it was impossible for him to get such data of performance as are now familiar.

This point of "racking," then, may be dismissed by the simple statement that the American gun is not made to "rack" nor to "punch," but to penetrate, as any other gun, small or large, ought to do. However, it is true, there are two kinds of penetration, one of which is the British sort, consisting in "punching" awl-holes, and the other the American sort, which strives to make great, jagged holes, such as cannot be plugged.

Next we come to the powder business. First, as to its name and strength. The remarks of this journal on the quality of the powder put into the 15-inch gun

at Shoeburyness called out a letter from R. W. HAIG, M. P., one of the Ordnance Select Committee. We are surprised at this letter. Mr. HAIG says to the editor of the *Times*, "I assure you that it was not mammoth, but American service powder." We do not care about bandying words on this subject of names, but we propose to show, striking at the essence of the controversy, that the powder used at Shoeburyness was identical with the powder which is called in this country "mammoth grain." Referring to our memorandum of official experiments conducted at Fortress Monroe with the 15-inch gun, we find that a 60-pound charge of *mammoth grain* propelled a 430-pound shot 1,191 feet per second. Referring now to the experiments against the Shoeburyness target, we find that a 60-pound charge of the powder whose name is disputed propelled a 453-pound shot 1,170 feet per second. It will be seen, therefore, that these two charges of powder were of the same strength. Accordingly, what Mr. HAIG calls the "American "service powder" is the same as what we call "mammoth grain" powder.

We are now prepared for our third and last point. It is idle to complicate the discussion with theories about "slow-burning" and "quick-burning" powders in a question concerning not powder but guns. Perhaps the former is easier on the gun, for reasons well understood by educated artillerists. But the point is to see the effect produced on the Shoeburyness target by a 15-inch shot of proper material propelled at a velocity of 1,500 feet per second. Greater velocity than this has been repeatedly reached in America—greater velocity than 1,500 feet has been reached one hundred times by a single gun, without injury to the gun. In simple reply, therefore, to the discussion our comments have evoked in Great Britain, we have to recommend that that velocity be produced there which is familiar to our school-boys here. As to the powder used, Mr. HAIG and his friends shall be welcome to use what they like, or call it by the name which to them seems most becoming. Produce the velocity, and you may do so if you like by guano or tooth-powder; that is an affair to settle with the powder-makers.

We have seen a letter just received from an artillery officer at Fort Monroe, in which he says, "we never fire the 15-inch gun now with less than 100 pounds of the mammoth powder, and with that charge obtain upward of 1,500 feet velocity."

Since this article was written, we have seen the London *Morning Herald* of September 7th, which says that the 15-inch gun has been fired at Shoeburyness, with 100 pounds of "American" powder, at 32 degrees elevation, and the range was said to be 7,600 yards. The ostensible reason of this abnormal position was to get the "extreme range" of the gun. But when it is remembered that this gun is intended for use in iron-clads, where an elevation of not over 10 degrees at farthest can be obtained, the ostensible cannot be the *real* reason. Had no reason been assigned, we should have judged that there could be but one object in putting such an enormous strain upon it as comes from such an elevation, namely, to *burst* the gun. Whether this were or were not the object of the English artillerists, we observe that the gun remained uninjured. If the English artillerists had put 100 pounds in the gun when they fired it at the target, instead of at 32 degrees in the air, we should have been better satisfied with their straightforwardness.

THE Antietam Monument ceremonies were so much more fitting and impressive in every way than we had dared hope, that perhaps we are inclined, by natural reverse of feeling, to overrate them. At all events, most people must have been agreeably disappointed by what was said and done on that occasion. Public ceremonies in America of all sorts from balls to funerals, are usually so thoroughly devoid of even ordinary good taste, that one involuntarily shrinks, on the approach of each fresh one, fearing what uncouth and unbecoming thing may be done. Pickpockets flourish at a President's reception; we could not even get a funeral eulogy pronounced upon ABRAHAM LINCOLN without its consisting of the vaults and tumble of an intellectual gymnast, and the political diatribes of a veteran office-holder. But Governor BRADFORD's address at Antietam is worthy of high praise for its lofty spirit, its true patriotic sentiment, its noble sympathy with the feelings that once glowed

in the breasts of those who for our sakes now lie mouldering under the sods of Antietam.

So far as its historic references are concerned, Governor BRADFORD's oration is also to be commended for its simplicity and clearness. It rises above those adroit special pleadings which public orators and historians often resort to, when, being possessed of strong prejudices, they adroitly conceal them under a mask of superficial candor, that they may insinuate them the more dangerously, taking advantage of the hearers' confidence. There are some very obvious mistakes in the military part of the discussion, and particularly in what refers to the part of the action around "BURNSIDE's bridge." But of course we need not enter into explanation now, as there are already two or three books in existence which take the true view of the battle. It is enough to say that this oration is more nearly correct than such lay productions are wont to be. The sentiment of the speech, which, on such occasions, is the main thing, is (with possibly a single glance at politics in one paragraph) what it ought to be. We have the right, in all other places, to advance beyond, or recede or step aside from the sentiments of those who died in the Army of the Republic; but when we come to their graves, it is desecration to revile, or criticise, or distort for partisan ends their sacred enthusiasm.

The poem is the most curious mosaic of true and tender feeling and rhythmic expression with mere doggerel, that we remember to have seen. For the sake of the genuine beauty and poetry of the former passages, we may perhaps do well to spare the balderdash. It has forcibly struck us, however, that this poem, with its mingled crudities and bits of thorough feeling, is precisely the sort to take a stronger hold upon popular appreciation than something far more elaborate and more uniformly good. It is a kind of soldier's ballad of the battle, and as such may live and flourish hundreds of years. Some parts of it are really worth remembering, as, for example, the lines devoted to the Army that, "all grades forgot," lies "encamped beneath this plain," and which begin with this stanza:

Yes! in dark barracks underneath
Rest those who chose the cypress wreath
In service brief as glorious gained,
To laurels with dishonor stained—
Rest, till with those who bivouac still
At Marathon and Bunker's Hill,
By louder trump than battle drew
They're marshalled for the last review.

We must not fail to commend, as worthy of general notice and praise, the good sense which led the President on this occasion to refrain, in great measure, from personal and political allusions in the short speech he made. The speech itself was appropriate and praiseworthy, though it suffers from the fact that every American remembered on that day those few immortal words delivered on a similar occasion by President LINCOLN at Gettysburg—words which for sublimity of sentiment and simplicity and melody of utterance, rank with the very noblest productions of the English language, and will live forever.

SAD and painful to record as is the death of that excellent soldier, General CHARLES GRIFFIN, yet so noble was his conduct in the circumstances attending it, that we admire almost as much as we grieve in reading the pathetic story. General GRIFFIN gave his life in a voluntary sacrifice to the country as truly as though he had met death where he had so often faced it on the field of battle. The removal of SHERIDAN from the Fifth District devolved its temporary command, by virtue of seniority, upon General GRIFFIN. At that moment he commanded the Department of Texas, with headquarters at Galveston. The yellow fever was then making dreadful havoc with citizens and soldiers alike on the Texas coast. The civilian officials had fled the city; the citizens could hardly bury their dead; the garrison was decimated by the pest; nearly all GRIFFIN's officers, with their wives and children, were already sick or dead of it; not a single surgeon was left alive and well. At such a moment he got the order to take command of the Fifth District, with headquarters at New Orleans. An officer less conscientious and true to honor and duty, would have accepted this unsought assignment, in the line of duty, to another city, as a sort of providential way of escape out of that horrible fever-pit of Galveston, when to remain was to be struck down. He

himself being a confirmed invalid by constitution, and seeing all his associates attacked, saw also that before many days his own turn must come. But this very consciousness was enough for GRIFFIN's decision. Instantly he telegraphed to Washington that he might be allowed, in accepting his new duties, to keep his headquarters at Galveston, reciting the ravages of the plague as his reason, and adding that "to leave now" would be like deserting one's post in the presence of "the enemy." His request was granted, and, as could easily have been foreseen, a few days later the chivalrous soldier was dead.

In the round score of years which General GRIFFIN's service covers, he had won high and merited distinction. While his naturally fragile health stood in the way of his enjoyment of life, and perhaps had something to do with his rather unhopeful, unenthusiastic and *nil admirari* turn of mind, he yet aimed at and achieved a fine professional reputation. Leaving the Academy with distinction exactly twenty years ago, he was in season to get a taste of battery service in Mexico, from Vera Cruz to Puebla. After the war he had considerable experience in Indian and frontier service, particularly in the Navajo campaign in New Mexico. The Rebellion found him acting as artillery instructor at West Point, where he had been a year and a half. Thenceforward his career is familiar to the country. Captain GRIFFIN's battery rendered memorable service at Bull Run. In McCLELLAN's Peninsular campaign, GRIFFIN, now become Brigadier-General, served with much distinction, especially, perhaps, at Gaines' Mills and Malvern Hill. From that time forward he followed the fortunes of the Army of the Potomac, and fought throughout Virginia from Bull Run to Five Forks. That he commanded the First Division of the Fifth Corps, and, at the very close of the war the Corps itself, we need not add.

General GRIFFIN's service as commander of the Department of Texas was hardly less fortunate than those just recorded. He has been a man after SHERIDAN's own heart, and was devoted to his policy. One of his last acts was to announce that all SHERIDAN's orders were to remain in force; and one of the last orders he received was one revoking his own removal of unjust judges in Texas. It was he who recommended the removal of THROCKMORTON. A short time before his death he ordered that no distinction should hereafter be made in Texas on account of color, race, or previous condition, by railroads or other chartered companies which were common carriers. He vigorously enforced the laws made by Congress in the spirit of Congress, and that, we need not add, simply because they were the laws of the land, and with no partisan motive.

At length the Abyssinian Expedition is under weigh. Ten chartered steamers sailed the other day from England to India, where they will be used to transport troops and trains to Abyssinia, and, meanwhile, a pioneer steamer has left Bombay to explore the Abyssinian coast, take soundings, and find suitable points for debarkation. Thus the long-talked-of enterprise is well a-foot, for better or worse.

So, then, the military and naval agencies of all England and India, not to speak of Egypt, are busy with preparation. Twelve thousand men, seven thousand mules, and trains, rations, forage, guns, and ammunition proportionate, are already on the way to the seat of war. It is an immense commotion which convulses the British Kingdom and its colonies the world over. Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Military Train, and Commissariat Department are all astir, and, most unfortunately, everybody of high grade, from the Duke of Cambridge down, being off summering, the war finds all the departments, as the *Gazette* tells us, in "a headless state." This paper thinks THEODORE would be "intensely flattered" at the row he is making in one of the leading nations on the globe. But the worst of this "acephalic condition," not to say disembodied state of departments, is such that transports are wanting for man and beast—"one steamer alone costing over £30,000." General Sir ROBERT NAPIER commands the whole expedition—an officer of whom we used, though from too general and superficial a knowledge, to have a high opinion; but the *Army and Navy Gazette* slyly pokes fun at him, so far, of course, as is consistent with professional respect and subordination. It is conceded, however, on all hands, that the enemy will rally in tremendous force, and will slay worse than he is slain.

He produces dysentery (by the way, we ought, perhaps, to remark that the worms of Abyssinia are its chief defensive force, and that these are the "enemy" we speak of) and affections of the urinary organs, when he takes the shape of the Bilhorzin Hamatobia, "a bi-sexual worm;" though the Dracunculus, or small-sized dragon (something probably like a Key West Mosquito), is, by his boring capacities, more formidable; and several other insects (whose names take up too much room for our columns) are also terrific destroyers. Heaven send relief in some way to the gallant British officers and men from these vermin, and make THEODORE minded to let the bond go free.

WE take great pleasure in recording, even though briefly, a meeting of the *Aztec Club*, composed of old comrades in the Mexican war. The meeting took place at the Astor House, New York, on the 14th of September, the anniversary of the entry of our troops into the City of Mexico. There were present the President of the Club, General R. B. PATTERSON, and Brigadier-Generals J. J. ABERCROMBIE (retired), P. V. HAGNER, and H. H. SIBLEY; Brevet Brigadier-Generals C. L. SHEPHERD, (Fifteenth Infantry), and DEAS, and Brevet Major-General GEORGE SYKES. The meeting adjourned to meet the next 14th of September. Generals HAGNER, SYKES, and DEAS were appointed a special committee to correspond with members of the club to arrange for the next meeting.

THE General NAPIER who has been named for the Abyssinian command by a sort of popular vote is not a member of the well-known fighting and writing family of that name. The *Imperial Review* says that until the prime of life he was unknown to the world and unfamiliar with arms, being employed exclusively in the Public Works Department of India, in common with the greater part of his corps, the Bengal Engineers. Called suddenly into service in the Sikh wars, ROBERT NAPIER at once established a military reputation for energy, activity, and soldierly instinct, which he has abundantly added to in his larger charges during the mutiny and in the Chinese expedition. In the latter he commanded one of the two divisions of our Army under Sir HOPE GRANT. After the treaty of Pekin released him from Chinese service, he was appointed Military Member of the Supreme Council of India, but has lately resigned this appointment to accept the less lucrative but more congenial one of Commander-in-Chief at Bombay.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal des Debats* says of GARIBALDI: One day his return from Caprera is announced. The next it is contradicted. He is still in the environs of Sienna. There is really a little Army organized and paid; arms and munitions have passed the frontier into the Pontifical States, and everything seems ready for the movement. I cannot say whence GARIBALDI gets his money, but I know that money he has. It may be that nothing will happen, and that GARIBALDI will abandon projects which evidently encounter great difficulties. The Roman populace seem very indifferent, though MR. NAPOLI GARIBALDI has passed two days in the city. Nevertheless, we may have an explosion when we least expect it, and the contradictory reports spread may be intended to weary vigilance.

SOME of our innovations, says the *Army and Gazette*, are not improvements. The other night the electric light, used by the Engineers at Chatham failed to discover an enemy at 1,000 yards. Old-fashioned carcasses would have illuminated an enemy pretty clearly at that distance, and Colonel LENNOX ought to be able to tell his men something about the way in which the trenches on both sides were lighted up before Sebastopol, ere electric batteries were portions of our siege trains.

WE publish this week a full list of stations of the various companies of the Regular Army, corrected up to the 10th of September. It is the first time that such a list has been published in any American newspaper. This list will answer many questions that come to us, and to it we, therefore, refer for their replies a large number of correspondents.

THE report that Brevet Major-General J. J. REYNOLDS has been ordered to assume command of the Fifth Military District, until General HANCOCK arrives at the headquarters of his new command, is incorrect. General MOWER will temporarily command the Fifth District. General REYNOLDS is in command of the Department of Texas.

WE are informed from Europe that General McCLELLAN and family will sail for New York in the *Persis* during the month of November. He is at present in Switzerland.

FIFTH U. S. ARTILLERY.

THE following is a roster of the officers of the Fifth Regiment of U. S. Artillery:

COLONEL—Henry S. Burton, Brevet Brigadier-General, Columbia, S. C., commanding regiment and post.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL—Bennet H. Hill, August 1, 1863, Brevet Brigadier-General, on leave.

MAJORS—William Hays, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort Monroe, Va., commanding post and sub-district; George P. Andrews, Brevet Major, September, Key West, Fla., commanding district; Truman Seymour, Brevet Major-General, Barrancas, Fla., commanding post Pensacola harbor.

CAPTAINS—Richard Arnold, Company G, Brevet Major-General, Little Rock, Ark., commanding battery; Herbert A. Hascall, Company C, West Point, N. Y., on detached service at Military Academy; Edmund C. Bainbridge, Company K, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Newport Barracks, Ky., on general recruiting service; George A. Kense, Company I, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, West Point, N. Y., on detached service at Military Academy; Francis L. Guenther, Company H, Brevet Colonel, Jacksonville, Fla., on detached service as registering officer; Henry A. DuPont, Company F, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Richmond, Va., commanding battery; Malbone F. Watson, Company M, Brevet Major, West Point, N. Y., on detached service at Military Academy; Jacob B. Rawles, Company D, Brevet Major, Key West, Fla., commanding company; James W. Piper, Company B, Fort Monroe, Va., on detached service as registering officer; Valentine H. Stone, Company L, Brevet Major, Fort Jefferson, Fla., commanding company and post; Wallace F. Randolph, Company A, Brevet Major, Fort Monroe, Va., commanding company; Henry S. Ganswoort, Company E, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Pickens, Fla., commanding company.

FIRST-LIEUTENANTS—Thompson P. McElrath, Brevet Major, Charleston, S. C., Regimental Quartermaster, on detached service as Acting Assistant Quartermaster; Henry F. Brewerton, Company F, Brevet Captain, Richmond, Va., with battery; Benjamin R. Rittenhouse, Company C, Brevet Major, Fort Monroe, Va., commanding company; David H. Kenzie, Company K, Brevet Major, Chicago, Ill., on general recruiting service; John R. Brinkle, Company E, Brevet Major, Barrancas, Fla., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary Subsistence of Post; Julian T. Weir, Brevet Captain, Columbia, S. C., Adjutant; James Gillis, Company M, Brevet Captain, Owyhee Ferry, Or., on detached service as Captain and Assistant Quartermaster; William E. Van Reed, Company D, Brevet Captain, Key West, Fla., with company; Charles C. MacConnell, Company I, Brevet Major, Brooklyn, N. Y., on general recruiting service; Horatio B. Reed, Company H, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Harrisonburg, Va., on detached service as registering officer; Homer H. Baldwin, Company A, Brevet Captain, Newport Barracks, Ky., on general recruiting service; William B. Beck, Company H, Brevet Captain, Columbia, S. C., commanding company; George W. Crabb, Company M, Brevet Captain, on leave; Joshua A. Fessender, Company B, Brevet Captain, Lunenburg, Va., on detached service as registering officer; Alexander J. McDonald, Company G, Brevet Captain; Samuel Peebles, Company F, Brevet Captain, Hillsdale, Va., on detached service as registering officer; Joseph Keeffe, Company G, Brevet Captain, Little Rock, Ark., with battery; Frederick Robinson, Company E, Brevet Captain, Fort Pickens, Fla., with company; James F. Wilson, Company C, Fort Monroe, Va., with company; Selden A. Day, Company K, Cartersville, Va., on detached service as registering officer; Paul Roemer, Company D, Fort Jefferson, Fla., commanding Company K; William A. Cameron, Company B, Covington, Va., on detached service as registering officer; Edmund L. Zalinski, Company L, Fort Jefferson, Fla., with company; Benjamin K. Roberts, Company A, Fort Monroe, Va., with company; Abram M. E. Gordon, Company L, Fort Jefferson, Fla., commanding Company I.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS—Frank Thorpe, Company D, Key West, Fla., Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Assistant Commissary Subsistence of Post; William J. Patterson, Company G, Little Rock, Ark., with battery; Solomon Orr, Company M, Fort Jefferson, Fla., commanding company; Elbridge R. Hills, Company H, Columbia, S. C., commanding Company B; Joseph G. Swift, Company F, Richmond, Va., with battery; Henry J. Reilly, Company D, Key West, Fla., Post Adjutant; Luigi Lomia, Company A, on leave; John McClellan, Company K, Detroit, Mich., on leave; Oliver E. Wood, Company C, Guilford, New Haven, Conn., on leave; A. Tracy Lee, Company K, Roxbury, Mass., on leave; Stanislaus Remak, Company F, Philadelphia, Pa., on leave; William J. Roe, Company B, Newburg, N. Y., on leave; William B. McCallum, Company G, Rochester, N. Y., on leave; Thomas R. Adams, Company A, Lexington, Ky., on leave; James Curry, Company C, Fort Monroe, Va., with company.

STATIONS OF COMPANIES—Headquarters, Columbia, S. C.; Company A, Fort Monroe, Va.; Company B, Columbia, S. C.; Company C, Fort Monroe, Va.; Company D, Key West, Fla.; Company E, Fort Pickens, Fla.; Company F, Richmond, Va.; Company G, Little Rock, Ark.; Company H, Columbia, S. C.; Company I, Fort Jefferson, Fla.; Company K, Fort Jefferson, Fla.; Company L, Fort Jefferson, Fla.

TWENTY-SEVENTH U. S. INFANTRY.

The following is a roster of the officers of the Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, Regimental Headquarters Fort Phil Kearny, D. T.:

FIELD OFFICERS—Colonel John E. Smith, Brevet Major-General, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., commanding regiment, post and mountain district, D. P.; Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Bradley, Brevet Brigadier-General, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., commanding Fort C. F. Smith, M. T.; Major Benjamin F. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., on duty at headquarters of regiment.

CAPTAINS—Henry Haymond, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel,

no, Company F, Pittsburg, Pa., on general recruiting service; Andrew S. Burt, Brevet Major, Company H, unknown, supposed to be at Fort Bridger, U. T.; Thomas B. Burrows, Brevet Major, Company G, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., commanding Company G; James Powell, Brevet Major, Company C, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., commanding Company C; Henry B. Freeman, Brevet Major, Company B, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., commanding Company B; Edward L. Hartz, Company I, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., commanding Company I; William H. Bisbee, Company A, Omaha, Neb., Aide-de-Camp to General commanding department; Ebenezer D. Harding, Company D, unknown, supposed to be en route to join; Isaac d'Isay, Company E, unknown, on general recruiting service; Edmund F. Thompson, Company K, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., commanding Company K.

FIRST-LIEUTENANTS—George M. Templeton, Company D, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., commanding Company D and Post Adjutant; Seth Bonney, Company K, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., on duty with Company K; W. S. Matson, Company E, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., commanding Company E; C. H. Warrens, Company B, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., special duty, Acting Commissary of Subsistence of Post; Jacob Paulus, Company F, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., commanding Company F; R. N. Fenton, Company H, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., commanding Company H; Walter F. Halleck, Company G, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., enroute to join his company; A. H. Bowman, Company A, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., Acting Assistant Adjutant General Mountain District, D. P., also Post Adjutant and Acting Regimental Adjutant Twenty-seventh Infantry; John C. Jenness, Company C, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., on duty with Company C.

SECOND-LIEUTENANTS—E. L. McCauley, Company I, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., on duty with Company I; Alexander Wishart, Company F, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., on duty with Company F; Thomas Connolly, Company A, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., commanding Company A; Florence L. McCarthy, Company C, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., on duty with Company C; George H. Palmer, Company E, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., on duty with Company E; Sigismund Sternburg, Company G, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., on duty with Company G; E. R. P. Shurly, Company H, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., on duty with Company H; Paul Harwood, Company D, Fort C. F. Smith, M. T., enroute to join his company; Ephraim Tillotson, Company B, Fort Philip Kearny, D. T., on duty with Company B.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1867.

FIRST INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—HEADQUARTERS NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Co. A, New Orleans, La.	Co. F, New Orleans, La.
Co. B, New Orleans, La.	Co. G, New Orleans, La.
Co. C, New Orleans, La.	Co. H, New Orleans, La.
Co. D, New Orleans, La.	Co. I, New Orleans, La.
Co. E, Amite, La.	Co. K, New Orleans, La.

SECOND INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE—HEADQUARTERS LOUISVILLE, KY.

Co. A, Ceredo, W. Va.	Co. F, Franklin, Ky.
Co. B, Ceredo, W. Va.	Co. G, Danville, Ky.
Co. C, Louisville, Ky.	Co. H, Louisville, Ky.
Co. D, Lexington, Ky.	Co. I, Louisville, Ky.
Co. E, Bowling Green, Ky.	Co. K, Louisville, Ky.

THIRD INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—HEADQUARTERS FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Co. A, Fort Dodge, Ks.	Co. G, Fort Lyon, C. T.
Co. B, Fort Larned, Ks.	Co. H, Fort Dodge, Ks.
Co. C, New Fort Hayes, Ks.	Co. I, Fort Lyon, C. T.
Co. D, Fort Larned, Ks.	Co. K, Camp Hohman, Buffalo Creek, Ks.
Co. E, Fort Wallace, Ks.	Co. K, Fort Harker, Ks.

FOURTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—HEADQUARTERS FORT SEDGWICK, C. T.

Co. A, Fort Sedgwick, C. T.	Co. F, Fort Sedgwick, C. T.
Co. B, Fort Sedgwick, C. T.	Co. G, Fort Morgan, C. T.
Co. C, Fort Sedgwick, C. T.	Co. H, Fort Sedgwick, C. T.
Co. D, Fort Laramie, D. T.	Co. I, Fort Sedgwick, C. T.
Co. E, Fort Laramie, D. T.	Co. K, Fort Sedgwick, C. T.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—HEADQUARTERS FORT MAYER, K. S.

Co. A, Fort Sumner, N. M.	Co. F, Fort Reynolds, C. T.
Co. B, Fort Harker, Ks.	Co. G, Fort Harker, Ks.
Co. C, Fort Wingate, N. M.	Co. H, Fort Harker, Ks.
Co. D, Fort Sumner, N. M.	Co. I, Fort Wallace, Ks.
Co. E, Fort Harker, Ks.	Co. K, Fort Harker, Ks.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH AND MISSOURI—HEADQUARTERS FORT GIBSON, C. N.

Co. A, Charleston, S. C.	Co. F, Fort Arbuckle, C. N.
Co. B, Charleston, S. C.	Co. G, Darlington, S. C.
Co. C, Fort Gibson, C. N.	Co. H, Newberry, S. C.
Co. D, Fort Gibson, C. N.	Co. I, Charleston, S. C.
Co. E, Fort Arbuckle, C. N.	Co. K, Chester, S. C.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA AND ALABAMA—HEADQUARTERS ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Co. A, St. Augustine, Fla.	Co. F, Tallahassee, Fla.
Co. B, St. Augustine, Fla.	Co. G, Tallahassee, Fla.
Co. C, Gainesville, Fla.	Co. H, Gainesville, Fla.
Co. D, Fort Clinch, Fla.	Co. I, Jacksonville, Fla.
Co. E, Fort Brook, Fla.	Co. K, Tallahassee, Fla.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—HEADQUARTERS RALEIGH, N. C.

Co. A, Salisbury, N. C.	Co. F, Newbern, N. C.
Co. B, Greensboro, N. C.	Co. G, Fort Harker, S. C.
Co. C, Georgetown, S. C.	Co. H, Charlotte, N. C.
Co. D, Wilmington, N. C.	Co. I, Anderson, S. C.
Co. E, Raleigh, N. C.	Co. K, Fayetteville, N. C.

NINTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA—HEADQUARTERS ANGEL ISLAND, CAL.

Co. A, Camp Wright, Cal.	Co. F, Fort Point, Cal.
Co. B, Camp Independence, Cal.	Co. G, Camp Lincoln, Cal.
Co. C, Camp Bidwell, Cal.	Co. H, Camp McCarry, Nevada.
Co. D, Camp El Dorado, A. T.	Co. I, Camp Ruby, Nevada.
Co. E, Camp Gaston, Cal.	Co. K, Camp Gaston, Cal.

TENTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—HEADQUARTERS FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Co. A, Fort Ripley, Minn.	Co. F, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
Co. B, Fort Snelling, Minn.	Co. G, Fort Ransom, D. T.
Co. C, Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Co. H, Fort Ransom, D. T.
Co. D, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.	Co. I, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.
Co. E, Fort Wadsworth, D. T.	Co. K, Fort Wadsworth, D. T.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC—HEADQUARTERS RICHMOND, VA.

Co. A, Richmond, Va.	Co. F, Richmond, Va.
Co. B, Richmond, Va.	Co. G, Richmond, Va.
Co. C, Richmond, Va.	Co. H, Richmond, Va.
Co. D, Richmond, Va.	Co. I, Richmond, Va.
Co. E, Richmond, Va.	Co. K, Richmond, Va.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON, D. C.

Co. A, Washington, D. C.	Co. F, Washington, D. C.
Co. B, Washington, D. C.	Co. G, Washington, D. C.
Co. C, Washington, D. C.	Co. H, Washington, D. C.
Co. D, Washington, D. C.	Co. I, Washington, D. C.
Co. E, Washington, D. C.	Co. K, Washington, D. C.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENTS OF DAKOTA AND MISSOURI, HEADQUARTERS CAMP COOKE, M. T.

Co. A, Camp Reynolds, M. T.	Co. F, Camp Reynolds, M. T.
Co. B, Camp Cooke, M. T.	Co. G, Camp Cooke, M. T.
Co. C, Camp Reynolds, M. T.	Co. H, Camp Cooke, M. T.
Co. D, Camp Reynolds, M. T.	Co. I, Camp Reynolds, M. T.
Co. E, Camp Cooke, M. T.	Co. K, Camp Reynolds, M. T.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA—HEADQUARTERS FORT YUMA, CAL.

Co. A, Fort Yuma, Cal.	Co. F, Fort McDowell, A. T.
Co. B, Camp Grant, A. T.	Co. G, Camp Lincoln, A. T.
Co. C, Camp Lincoln, A. T.	Co. H, Camp McPherson, A. T.
Co. D, Camp McDowell, A. T.	Co. I, Camp McPherson, A. T.
Co. E, Camp Mojave, A. T.	Co. K, Camp Cady, Cal.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA AND ALABAMA—HEADQUARTERS MOBILE, ALA.

Co. A, Mobile, Ala.	Co. F, Fort Morgan, Ala.
Co. B, Selma, Ala.	Co. G, Mobile, Ala.
Co. C, Mobile, Ala.	Co. H, Fort Gaines, Ala.
Co. D, Montgomery, Ala.	Co. I, Mobile, Ala.
Co. E, Mount Vernon, Ala.	Co. K, Mobile, Ala.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, FLORIDA AND ALABAMA—HEADQUARTERS MACON, GA.

Co. A, Macon, Ga.	Co. F, Fort Pulaski, SAVANNAH, GA.
Co. B, Macon, G.	Co. G, Columbus, Ga.
Co. C, Savannah, Ga.	Co. H, Augusta, Ga.
Co. D, Athens, Ga.	Co. I, Augusta, Ga.
Co. E, Macon, Ga.	Co. K, Fort Pulaski, Savannah, Ga.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—HEADQUARTERS GALVESTON, TEX.

Co. A, Hempstead, Tex.	Co. F, Galveston, Tex.
Co. B, Hempstead, Tex.	Co. G, Woodville, Tex.
Co. C, Houston, Tex.	Co. H, Brenham, Tex.
Co. D, Houston, Tex.	Co. I, Round Top, Tex.
Co. E, Galveston, Tex.	Co. K, Galveston, Tex.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATEAU—HEADQUARTERS FORT MCPHERSON, N. M.

Co. A, Fort Fetterman, D. T.	Co. F, Fort Bridger, U. T.
Co. B, Fort Reno, D. T.	Co. G, Fort Reno, D. T.
Co. C, Fort Reno, D. T.	Co. H, Fort Bridger, U. T.
Co. D, Fort Casper, D. T.	Co. I, Fort Laramie, D. T.
Co. E, Fort Reno, D. T.	Co. K, Fort Laramie, D. T.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS—HEADQUARTERS FORT SMITH, ARK.

Co. A, Fort Smith, Ark.	Co. F, Fort Smith, Ark.
Co. B, Monticello, Ark.	Co. G, Dover, Ark.
Co. C, Madison, Ark.	Co. H, Fort Smith, Ark.
Co. D, Fayetteville, Ark.	Co. I, Burrowville, Ark.
Co. E, Dover, Ark.	Co. K, Fayetteville, Ark.

TWENTIETH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—HEADQUARTERS BATON ROUGE, LA.

Co. A, Baton Rouge, La.	Co. F, Monroe, La.
Co. B, Alexandria, La.	Co. G, Baton Rouge, La.
Co. C, Marshall, Tex.	Co. H, Shreveport, La.
Co. D, Jefferson Tex.	Co. I, Monroe, La.
Co. E, Baton Rouge, La.	Co. K, Vidalia, La.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC—HEADQUARTERS PROSPECT STATION, PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VA.

Co. A, Fort Monroe, Va.	Co. F, Camp Hamilton, Va.
Co. B, Norfolk, Va.	Co. G, Fredericksburg, Va.
Co. C, Fredericksburg, Va.	Co. H, Winchester, Va.
Co. D, Farmville, Va.	Co. I, Petersburg, Va.
Co. E, Camp Hamilton, Va.	Co. K, Petersburg, Va.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—HEADQUARTERS FORT SULLY, D. T.

Co. A, Fort Rice, D. T.	Co. F, Fort Randall, D. T.
Co. B, Fort Rice, D. T.	Co. G, Fort Sully, D. T.
Co. C, Fort Sully, D. T.	Co. H, Fort Sully, D. T.
Co. D, Fort Dakota, D. T.	Co. I, Fort Rice, D. T.
Co. E, Fort Sully, D. T.	Co. K, Fort Rice, D. T.

TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA—HEADQUARTERS FORT BIRKIE, I. T.

Co. A, Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, Co. F, Camp Watson, Ore. I. T.	Co. G, Fort Colville, W. T.
Co. B, Camp Warner, Ore.	Co. H, Fort Boise, I. T.
Co. C, Camp C. F	

TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC—HEADQUARTERS LYNCHBURG, VA.
 Co. A, Lynchburg, Va. Co. F, Lynchburg, Va.
 Co. B, Darlington, S. C. Co. G, Sumter, S. C.
 Co. C, Lynchburg, Va. Co. H, Richmond, Va.
 Co. D, Yorktown, Va. Co. I, Lynchburg, Va.
 Co. E, Marion Va. Co. K, Union, W. Va.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE—HEADQUARTERS CAMP ON LARREN'S FORK, W. Va.
 Co. A, Fort Sedgwick, C. T. Co. F, near Fort Sedgwick, C. T.
 Co. B, Beauvais Ranche, Neb. Co. G, near Fort Sedgwick, C. T.
 Co. C, Camp Whitties, Larren's Co. H, near Fort Sedgwick, C. T.
 Fork, D. T. Co. I, near Fort Sedgwick, C. T.
 Co. D, near Fort Sedgwick, C. T. Co. K, near Fort Sedgwick, C. T.
 Co. E, near Fort Tedgwick, C. T.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA—HEADQUARTERS FORT STEVENSON, D. T.
 Co. A, Fort Totten, D. T. Co. F, Fort Buford, D. T.
 Co. B, Fort Buford, D. T. Co. G, Fort Buford, D. T.
 Co. C, Fort Buford, D. T. Co. H, Fort Stevenson, D. T.
 Co. D, Fort Totten, D. T. Co. I, Fort Stevenson, D. T.
 Co. E, Fort Stevenson, D. T. Co. K, Fort Totten, D. T.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA—HEADQUARTERS TUCSON, A. T.
 Co. A, Camp McDowell, A. T. Co. F, Camp Goodwin, A. T.
 Co. B, Camp Grant, A. T. Co. G, Camp Bowie, A. T.
 Co. C, Tucson, A. T. Co. H, Camp Goodwin, A. T.
 Co. D, Camp Goodwin, A. T. Co. I, Camp Grant, A. T.
 Co. E, Camp Wallen, A. T. Co. K, Tubac, A. T.

THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA, GEORGIA AND ALABAMA—HEADQUARTERS ATLANTA, GA.
 Co. A, Dahlonega, Ga. Co. F, Dahlonega, Ga.
 Co. B, Huntsville, Ala. Co. G, Rome, Ga.
 Co. C, Atlanta, Ga. Co. H, Rome, Ga.
 Co. D, Huntsville, Ala. Co. I, Atlanta, Ga.
 Co. E, Selma, A'a. Co. K, Atlanta, Ga.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS—HEADQUARTERS GRENADA, MISS.
 Co. A, Columbus, Miss. Co. F, Columbus, Miss.
 Co. B, Grenada, Miss. Co. G, Holly Springs, Miss.
 Do. C, Holly Springs, Miss. Co. H, Grenada, Miss.
 Co. D, Grenada, Miss. Co. I, Corinth, Miss.
 Co. E, Corinth, Miss. Co. K, Grenada, Miss.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—HEADQUARTERS SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
 Co. A, Fort Bliss, Tex. Co. F, San Antonio, Tex.
 Co. B, Indianola, Tex. Co. G, Weatherford, Tex.
 Co. C, San Antonio, Tex. Co. H, Goliad, Tex.
 Co. D, Indianola, Tex. Co. I, Gran Lake, Tex.
 Co. E, Sequin, Tex. Co. K, Fort Bliss, Tex.

THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE—HEADQUARTERS FORT SANDERS, D. T.
 Co. A, Fort Sanders, D. T. Co. F, Fort Bridger, U. T.
 Co. B, Fort Sanders, D. T. Co. G, Camp Douglas, U. T.
 Co. C, Camp Douglas, U. T. Co. H, Fort Bridger, U. T.
 Co. D, Fort Sanders, D. T. Co. I, Fort Sanders, D. T.
 Co. E, Fort Sanders, D. T. Co. K, Fort Sanders, D. T.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—HEADQUARTERS FORT MARCY, N. M.
 Co. A, Fort Sumner, N. M. Co. F, Fort Sumner, N. M.
 Co. B, Cedar Point, C. T. Co. G, Old Fort Lyon, C. T.
 Co. C, Fort Marcy, N. M. Co. H, Downer's Station, Ks.
 Co. D, Fort Wallace, Ks. Co. I, Fort Dodge, Ks.
 Co. E, Fort Harker, Ks. Co. K, Fort Larned, Ks.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—HEADQUARTERS FORT HARKER, Ks.
 Co. A, Fort Harker, Ks. Co. F, Fort Bayard, N. M.
 Co. B, Fort Harker, Ks. Co. G, New Fort Hays, Ks.
 Co. C, New Fort Hays, Ks. Co. H, Fort Harker, Ks.
 Co. D, Fort Bayard, N. M. Co. I, Monuments, Ks.
 Co. E, New Fort Hays, Ks. Co. K, Fort Harker, Ks.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—HEADQUARTERS GRENVILLE, LA.
 Co. A, New Orleans, La. Co. F, Fort Jackson and St
 Co. B, Ship Island, Miss. Philip, La.
 Co. C, Fort Pike, La. Co. G, New Orleans, La.
 Co. D, Fort Jackson and St. Co. H, Ship Island, Miss.
 Philip, La. Co. I, New Orleans, La.
 Co. E, Ship Island, Miss. Co. K, New Orleans, La.

FORTIETH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH—HEADQUARTERS RALEIGH, N. C.
 Co. A, Fort Johnson, N. C. Co. F, Castle Pinckney, Charles-
 ton Harbor, S. C.
 Co. B, Plymouth, N. C. Co. G, Goldsboro', N. C.
 Co. C, Orangeburg, S. C. Co. H, Goldsboro', N. C.
 Co. D, Walterboro', S. C. Co. I, Fort Macon, N. C.
 Co. E, Goldsboro', N. C. Co. K, Hilton Head, S. C.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—HEADQUARTERS RINGGOLD BARRACKS, TEXAS.
 Co. A, Ringgold Barracks, Tex. Co. F, Brownsville, Tex.
 Co. B, White's Ranch, Tex. Co. G, Brownsville, Tex.
 Co. C, Brownsville, Tex. Co. H, Brownsville, Tex.
 Co. D, Ringgold Barracks, Tex. Co. I, not organized.
 Co. E, Fort McIntosh, Tex. Co. K, not organized.

FORTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST—HEADQUARTERS MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.
 Co. A, Fort Niagara, N. Y. Co. F, Madison Barracks, N. Y.
 Co. B, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. Co. G, Madison Barracks, N. Y.
 Co. C, Fort Porter, N. Y. Co. H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.
 Co. D, Fort Ontario, N. Y. Co. I, not organized.
 Co. E, Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. Co. K, not organized.

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES—HEADQUARTERS FORT WAYNE, MICH.
 Co. A, Fort Gratiot, Mich. Co. F, Fort Wayne, Mich.
 Co. B, Fort Wayne, Mich. Co. G, Fort Wayne, Mich.
 Co. C, Fort Wayne, Mich. Co. H, Fort Wayne, Mich.
 Co. D, Fort Brady, Mich. Co. I, Fort Wayne, Mich.
 Co. E, Fort Wayne, Mich. Co. K, Fort Wayne, Mich.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON—HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON, D. C., TENN.
 Co. A, Washington, D. C. Co. F, Washington, D. C.
 Co. B, Washington, D. C. Co. G, Washington, D. C.
 Co. C, Washington, D. C. Co. H, Washington, D. C.
 Co. D, Washington, D. C. Co. I, Washington, D. C.
 Co. E, Washington, D. C. Co. K, Washington, D. C.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND—HEADQUARTERS NASHVILLE, TENN.
 Co. A, Nashville, Tenn. Co. F, Nashville, Tenn.
 Co. B, Jeffersonville, Ind. Co. G, not organized.
 Co. C, Nashville, Tenn. Co. H, not organized.
 Co. D, Nashville, Tenn. Co. I, not organized.
 Co. E, Chattanooga, Tenn. Co. K, not organized.

FIRST CAVALRY.

DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA—HEADQUARTERS FORT VANCOUVER, W. T.
 Co. A, Fort Klamath, Ore. Co. F, Camp Wallen, A. T.
 Co. B, Camp McGarry, Nev. Co. G, Camp C. F. Smith, Ore.
 Co. C, Tubac, A. T. Co. I, Camp Watson, Ore.
 Co. D, Camp Independence, Cal. Co. K, Tubac, A. T.
 Co. E, Camp McDowell, A. T. Co. L, Camp McDermitt, Nev.
 Co. F, Camp C. F. Smith, Ore. Co. M, Camp Lyon, I. T.

SECOND CAVALRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATE—HEADQUARTERS FORT LARAMIE, D. T.
 Co. A, Fort Laramie, D. T. Co. G, Fort Sanders, D. T.
 Co. B, Fort Laramie, D. T. Co. H, Fort Laramie, D. T.
 Co. C, Fort Laramie, D. T. Co. I, Fort Laramie, D. T.
 Co. D, Fort Phil. Kearny, D. T. Co. K, Fort Laramie, D. T.
 Co. E, Fort Casper, D. T. Co. L, Fort Laramie, D. T.
 Co. F, Fort Laramie, D. T. Co. M, Fort Sedgwick, C. T.

THIRD CAVALRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—HEADQUARTERS FORT SUMNER, N. M.
 Co. A, Fort Union, N. M. Co. G, Fort Sumner, N. M.
 Co. B, Fort Craig, N. M. Co. H, Fort Stanton, N. M.
 Co. C, Fort Lyon, C. T. Co. I, Fort Sumner, N. M.
 Co. D, Fort Union, N. M. Co. K, Fort Selden, N. M.
 Co. E, Fort Bascom, N. M. Co. L, Fort Wingate, N. M.
 Co. F, Fort Union, N. M. Co. M, Fort Bayard, N. M.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—HEADQUARTERS CAMP VERDE, TEX.
 Co. A, Fort Chadbourne, Tex. Co. G, Fort Chadbourne, Tex.
 Co. B, Camp Verde, Tex. Co. H, Fort Chadbourne, Tex.
 Co. C, Fort Clark, Tex. Co. I, Conshahatchie, La.
 Co. D, Fort Chadbourne, Tex. Co. K, Fort Inge, Tex.
 Co. E, Opelousas, La. Co. L, Camp Verde, Tex.
 Co. F, Fort Mason, Tex. Co. M, Fort Chadbourne, Tex.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

DEPARTMENTS OF WASHINGTON, POTOMAC, CUMBERLAND, SOUTH, GEORGIA, FLORIDA AND ALABAMA, AND MISSISSIPPI, AND ARKANSAS—HEADQUARTERS WASHINGTON, D. C.
 Co. A, Ashville, N. C. Co. G, Montgomery, Ala.
 Co. B, Nashville, Tenn. Co. H, Aiken, S. C.
 Co. C, Atlanta, Ga. Co. I, Morgantown, N. C.
 Co. D, Jackson, Miss. Co. K, Washington, D. C.
 Co. E, Yazoo City, Miss. Co. L, Aiken, S. C.
 Co. F, Richmond, Va. Co. M, Gallatin, Tenn.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—HEADQUARTERS AUSTIN, TEX.
 Co. A, Buffalo Springs, Tex. Co. G, New Orleans, La.
 Co. B, Austin, Tex. Co. H, Mount Pleasant, Tex.
 Co. C, Austin, Tex. Co. I, Camp Wilson, Tex.
 Co. D, Sherman, Tex. Co. K, Camp Wilson, Tex.
 Co. E, Buffalo Springs, Tex. Co. L, Camp Wilson, Tex.
 Co. F, Fort Belknap, Tex. Co. M, Mount Pleasant, Tex.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Address headquarters and these companies (*) through Headquarters Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Ks. The regiment being continuously on expedition against Indians, it has at present no permanent station, except the companies not marked (*).
 Co. A * Co. G *
 Co. B, Fort Dodge, Ks. Co. H *
 Co. C, Fort Lyon, C. T. Co. I, Fort Wallace, Ks.
 Co. D * Co. K *
 Co. E * Co. L, Fort Reynolds, C. T.
 Co. F, Fort Wallace, Ks. Co. M *

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA AND COLUMBIA—HEADQUARTERS CAMP WHIPPLE, A. T.
 Co. A, Camp Winfield Scott, Nev. Co. G, Camp Bidwell, Cal.
 Co. B, Camp Whipple, A. T. Co. H, New Post on Humboldt River, Cal.
 Co. C, Camp Warner, Ore. Co. I, Camp Whipple, A. T.
 Co. D, Washoe Ferry, Snake River, Cal.
 Co. E, Fort Lapwai, I. T. Co. K, Camp Mojave, A. T.
 Co. F, Camp Logan, Ore. Co. L, Camp McDowell, A. T.
 Co. G, Camp Whipple, A. T. Co. M, Churchill Barracks, Nev.

NINTH CAVALRY (COLORED).

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF—HEADQUARTERS CAMP STOCKTON, TEX.
 Co. A, Camp Stockton, Tex. Co. G, Fort Davis, Tex.
 Co. B, Camp Stockton, Tex. Co. H, Fort Davis, Tex.
 Co. C, Fort Davis, Tex. Co. I, Fort Davis, Tex.
 Co. D, Fort Davis, Tex. Co. K, Camp Stockton, Tex.
 Co. E, Camp Stockton, Tex. Co. L, Brownsville, Tex.
 Co. F, Fort Davis, Tex. Co. M, Brownsville, Tex.

TENTH CAVALRY (COLORED).

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—HEADQUARTERS FORT RILEY, Ks.
 Co. A, Fort Larned, Ks. Co. F, New Fort Hays, Ks.
 Co. B, Camp Hoffman, Buffalo Creek, Ks.
 Co. C, Mud Creek, Ks. Co. I, Fort Harker, Ks.
 Co. D, Fort Arbuckle, C. N. Co. K, not known to be organized.
 Co. E, Fort Gibson, C. N. Co. L, not known to be organized.
 Co. M, not known to be organized.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE EAST AND GULF—HEADQUARTERS FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. HARBOR.
 Co. A, Fort Trumbull, Conn. Co. G, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.
 Co. B, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. Co. H, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.
 Co. C, Fort Lafayette, N. Y. H. Co. I, Brooklyn, Tex.
 Co. D, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. Co. K, New Orleans, La.
 Co. E, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H. Co. L, Fort Porter, N. Y.
 Co. F, Fort Trumbull, Conn. Co. M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE EAST, SOUTH AND PLATTE—HEADQUARTERS FORT ADAMS, R. I.
 Co. A, Fort Independence, Mass. Co. G, Fort Warren, Mass.
 Co. B, Fort Adams, R. I. Co. H, Fort Adams, R. I.
 Co. C, Fort McPherson, Neb. Co. I, Fort Constitution, N. H.
 Co. D, Fort Adams, R. I. Co. K, Fort Warren, Mass.
 Co. E, Hilton Head, S. C. Co. L, Fort Sullivan, Me.
 Co. F, Fort Independence, Mass. Co. M, Fort Preble, Me.

FOURTH ARTILLERY.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE EAST, WASHINGTON, POTOMAC, MISSOURI AND THE LAKES—HEADQUARTERS FORT M'HENRY, MD.
 Co. A, Fort Washington, Md. Co. G, Fort Wayne, Mich.
 Co. B, Fort Harker, Ks. Co. H, Fort Whipple, Va.
 Co. C, Fort Whipple, Va. Co. I, Fort McHenry, Md.
 Co. D, Fort McHenry, Md. Co. K, Fort Delaware, Del.
 Co. E, Fort Foote, Md. Co. L, Fort Delaware, Del.
 Co. F, Battery Rogers, Va. Co. M, Fort Washington, Md.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE POTOMAC, GEORGIA, FLORIDA AND ALABAMA MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS, AND SOUTH—HEADQUARTERS COLUMBIA, S. C.
 Co. A, Fort Monroe, Va. Co. G, Little Rock, Ark.
 Co. B, Columbia, S. C. Co. H, Columbia, S. C.
 Co. C, Fort Monroe, Va. Co. I, Fort Jefferson, Fla.
 Co. D, Key West, Fla. Co. K, Fort Jefferson, Fla.
 Co. E, Pensacola Harbor, Fla. Co. L, Fort Jefferson, Fla.
 Co. F, Richmond, Va. Co. M, Fort Jefferson, Fla.

ENGINEER BATTALION.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE EAST, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA—HEADQUARTERS WILLETT'S POINT, N. Y. HARBOR.
 Co. A, Willett's Point, N. Y. H. Co. D, Fort Point, Cal.
 Co. B, Willett's Point, N. Y. H. Co. E, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
 Co. C, Willett's Point, N. Y. H. Co. F, Richmond, Va.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 7TH.—Commander John H. Upshur to command the apprentice ship *Saratoga* on October 1st next.
 Lieutenant-Commanders Edwin M. Shepard and Rufus K. Duer; Masters George N. Flagg, Benjamin P. Lamberton, and Edward M. Stedman; Ensign Richard C. Hooker, Passed Assistant Paymaster James S. Giraud, and Boatswain William G. Tompkins, to duty on board the apprentice ship *Saratoga* on October 1st next.

Lieutenant-Commanders George Dewey and Silas Casey, Jr., to duty at the Naval Academy on October 1st next.
 SEPTEMBER 9TH.—Lieutenant-Commander William T. Sampson to duty at the Naval Academy on October 1st next.

SEPTEMBER 10TH.—Captain J. W. A. Nicholson to command the *Wampanoag* during her trial trip.

First Assistant Engineers David Smith and William G. Buehler, Second Assistant Engineers F. W. Townrow, Levi T. Safford, Theophilus Cook and William L. Baile, to temporary duty on board the *Wampanoag* during her trial trip.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.—Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Garvin to duty as President of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia, Pa.

SEPTEMBER 12TH.—Carpenter John Mills to the *Saratoga* on October 1st next.

SEPTEMBER 13TH.—Lieutenant Charles H. Pendleton to duty on board the *Saratoga* on October 1st next.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 7TH.—First Assistant Engineer Edmund M. Olsen from duty on board the *Pawtucket* from August 1st, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 9TH.—Chief Engineer Stephen D. Hibbert from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, and ordered to duty on board the *Piscataqua*, on October 1st next, and, on the arrival of that vessel at her station, to perform the duties of Fleet Engineer of the Asiatic Squadron.

Chaplain Donald McLaren from duty on board the *Pawtucket*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.—Lieutenant-Commander George B. Remey from duty on board the *Mohongo*, and ordered to the Naval Academy on October 1st next.

First Assistant Engineer William H. King and Second Assistant Engineer B. F. Wood from duty on board the *Mohongo*, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer James W. Whittaker from duty as a member of the Board of Examiners at Philadelphia, Pa., and ordered to duty as an assistant to Chief Engineer Roberts, at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 7TH.—Acting Master Martin V. B. Haines to duty on board the *Marblehead*.

SEPTEMBER 9TH.—Acting Master William P. Randall to duty on board the receiving ship *Ohio*.

SEPTEMBER 10TH.—Acting Third Assistant Engineers J. F. Vinall, A. F. Dugegan, William G. Hughes, J. E. Edwards, Seth J. Hobbs, Edward Collins, and Louis Jacob to duty on board the *Wampanoag* during her trial trip.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.—Acting Ensign George E. Thomas to duty on board the *Marblehead*.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 10TH.—Acting Master William H. Wood and Acting Ensign Benjamin O. Low from duty on board the *Marblehead*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.—Acting First Assistant Engineer Thomas Dobbs, Acting Second Assistant Engineer Benjamin James, and Acting Third Assistant Engineers Charles F. Dyce and Charles A. Engrg-n, from duty on board the *Massachusetts*, and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer H. F. Hayden from duty on board the *Massachusetts*, and honorably discharged from the

Second Lieutenant E. B. Miller, on the 10th inst. ordered to take passage in the mail steamer which leaves Aspinwall for New York; on arriving at New York to report to the Navy Department by letter.

Second Lieutenant H. H. Coston, sick in quarters at Pensacola, Fla.

Second Lieutenant John C. Morgan, on the 29th inst. ordered to be detached from the Mound City, Ill., Station, and proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., by the 25th proximo, and report to the Naval Commandant for duty on board the United States Steamer *Piscataqua*.

Second Lieutenant J. H. Sherburne, on the 21st inst. obtained leave of absence for thirty days from 2d proximo.

Second Lieutenant L. E. Hamerly, on leave of absence since 2d inst. for thirty days.

Captain William H. Hale died August 29, 1867, at Pensacola, Fla.

Second Lieutenant H. Y. Gilson died August 13, 1867, at Pensacola, Fla.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending September 14, 1867:

Jackson Frew, musician, August 31, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Bernard McGaughan, marine, Sept. 3, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

John Williams, ship's cook, Aug. 28, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

John McDonald, ordinary seaman, Aug. 29, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

Bernard Hopkins, steerage steward, Aug. 29, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

William Russell, ordinary seaman, Aug. 29, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

John Watts, second-class fireman, Aug. 30, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

Richard Bratty, ordinary seaman, Aug. 30, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

John C. Martin, landsman, Aug. 30, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

Andrew Hickey, coal-heaver, Aug. 31, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

William Gray, ordinary seaman, Aug. 31, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

John McCormick, master's mate, Aug. 31, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

William Dougherty, landsman, Sept. 1, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

Charles Watson, marine, Sept. 1, U. S. S. *Tucumcari*, Pensacola.

Daniel Roland, second-class fireman, Sept. 3, U. S. S. *Tucumcari*, Pensacola.

Thomas Smith, coal-heaver, Sept. 1, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

Harvey Worthen, seaman, Sept. 1, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

Robert B. Johnson, first-class fireman, Sept. 2, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

Thomas Tenant, acting third assistant engineer, Sept. 4, U. S. S. *Tucumcari*, Pensacola.

Jason W. Fairfield, passed assistant paymaster, Sept. 5, U. S. S. *Tucumcari*, Pensacola.

John Vanarsdale, corporal marines, Sept. 3, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Peter Dunlap, marine, Sept. 5, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Charles C. Sharp, marine, Aug. 23, Naval Hospital, Washington.

John Smith, coal-heaver, Sept. 3, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

John P. Penhaligon, clerk, Sept. 8, U. S. S. *Mahaska*, New Orleans.

George W. Blanchard, landsman, Sept. 7, Naval Hospital, New York.

Robert P. Farrall, landsman, Sept. 8, U. S. Iron Clad, New Orleans.

ARMY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION OF U. S. EMPLOYEES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, September 13, 1867.

General Orders No. 86.

District commanders will co-operate with the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau in reducing the number of employees and volunteers still retained in the service, by giving details of officers and enlisted men of the Army to take their places, when it can be done without manifest detriment to the service.

By command of General Grant.

E. D. TUWSSAND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

RANK FROM PREVIOUS COMMISSION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Six: I take the liberty of asking you to give a decision or opinion as to the rank of certain company officers; the question arises thus: At the breaking out of the Rebellion a regiment was organized here attached to the First brigade; afterward a law was passed creating a reserve brigade, and this regiment was attached to it as the First. In 1864 the Militia law was repealed and a new one passed which disbanded all military organizations in the State, and none would reorganize under the law; the commissions of all officers expired on June 4, 1864. Six companies of this regiment disbanded and turned in all the regimental property; the other four held their organization, and continued drilling, though without officers. After a great deal of hard work the law forming the reserve brigade was re-enacted, but not signed for some time, and when signed, no election for officers could be held, as the Governor would not appoint a Brigade Inspector. Finally the inspector was appointed, and June 15, 1866, the officers of Company A were elected and commissioned from that date, June 19, 1866; those of Companies E and I, June 21st; those of Company C all commissioned from date of election; August 31, 1866, the officers of Company D were commissioned. Company D was one of the companies which disbanded and turned in all property, and at that time their commanding officer was senior captain. On reorganizing, they elected their former captain, and it is now claimed that he is senior by virtue of his old commission. I think not, and would be pleased to have your opinion.

I would ask another question which is correct, to say Company A, Company B, etc., or to say A Company, B Company?

H. PHILADELPHIA, September 3, 1867.

When the Captain of Company D entered the service the second time he was not entitled to any rank by virtue of his old commission, unless there is some special law in Pennsylvania covering such a case. When his first commission expired it left him to all intents and purposes as if he had never been an officer, so that that fact can have no effect on his subsequent rank. The manner of speaking of a company is a matter of taste, it being correct to say either B Company or Company B.—[Ed. JOURNAL.]

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the given dates. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

SEPTEMBER 11TH.

NAVY.

Cochian, Paymaster George, Keyser, E. S., acting Vol. Lt., Miliot, Ensign Frederick, Toifree, Paymaster James E.

SEPTEMBER 14TH.

Allsrup, J. O., U. S. S. Augusta Leopoldo Curio, S. S. Colorado, or Vermont, Naval Lyceum, N. Y., Dahlin, Lars, U. S. Conemaugh, Soper, Alfred, U. S. S. Mada-Downing, Morris, U. S. S. Ver- waska, Lamb, James, U. S. frigate Sa- vermont. Wheelan, John, receiving ship V-

ARMY.

Dyer, Walter A., Asst. Paym., Ford, Brevet Colonel George W., Ketchum, Major W. A., late 15th Lord, Captain Thomas J., New York Engineers, McNamara, James, Co. B, 11th Inf.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—The Board of Officers of this regiment met at their armory in Hester street on Monday evening, the 16th instant, for the purpose of awarding the prize shot for by the members of the battalion at the target excursion of the drum corps on the previous Tuesday. The shooting had narrowed the contest down to two men, Corporal Peter Sick, of Company F, commanded by Captain L. G. T. Bruer, and Private Louis Freundt, of Company D, commanded by Captain Henry Haman.

The decision of the case was referred to a Board consisting of Quartermaster Brehm and Lieutenants Smith, Eidl and Sultan, who, after considering the claims of both parties decided that Private Freundt was entitled to the prize. The decision of the Board being duly announced, Drum-Major Berchet presented the prize medal to Private Freundt in a few appropriate remarks.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.—The companies composing the right wing of this regiment were last week inspected by Major E. H. V. Kent, Inspector on the staff of Brigadier-General Postley. The inspections took place at the regimental armory, and were made without the usual preparatory notice, which may partially account for, although it cannot excuse, the condition in which the companies were found.

Companies I and F were inspected on Monday evening, the 9th inst. Company I is commanded by Captain Lambert, and there were forty-eight men present at the inspection. Thirty-two men of Company F, were inspected under the command of Captain Meiloch. In both companies the equipments of the men were in poor condition, and both of them need more careful drilling.

Company C, Captain Lauer, was inspected Wednesday evening, some thirty-two men being present. Captain Lauer has the reputation of being a good and efficient officer, but his company, as regards its equipments and drill, was far from being in the condition it was expected it would be.

Company D, Lieutenant Bohrer commanding, was inspected on Thursday evening, forty-two men being present. The company was fairly instructed in drill, but the equipments of the men were in poor condition.

Company E, Captain Runne commanding, was inspected on Friday evening, the 13th inst. In drill this company excelled all the others of the right, although the equipments of the men were nasty and dirty and showed great want of care, this being the case with all the companies of the wing. We hope these companies will do themselves more credit at the coming Fall inspection.

The right wing (mounted) had a drill at Tompkins square on Monday, the 16th inst., Lieutenant-Colonel Giel in command. About 180 men were on the ground. Only the right general guide was present, and the guides failed to be properly posted, showing altogether too much open space, but the movements were performed in pretty good style. The left wing will have its drill on the 21st at the same place.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Lieutenant-Colonel [Bernard Schwartz, Sixth regiment, has issued the following (General Orders No. 7):

In compliance with brigade orders this regiment will parade, in full uniform (white gloves), on Monday, the 24th inst. The companies will assemble at the armory at 12½ o'clock P. M. The orders will be prepared to report at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely, at which hour the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant. The field and staff, mounted, will report to the commanding at the same hour.

The attention of commanders of companies is called to Special Orders No. 40, issued from these headquarters, July 10, 1867, and also communication signed by Douglass Taylor, Commissioner of Juras, dated New York, June, 1867.

The regimental armories having been designated as headquarters, by order of Brigadier-General Luis Burger, Second brigade, hereafter all communications for this command will be left at the armory, corner Centre and Grand streets. The Adjutant will be at headquarters daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 o'clock P. M., to transact any business pertaining to the regiment.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief: William O. Reilly, Captain Company G, vice Riordan, resigned; William Beckstein, First Lieutenant Company K, vice Henry, resigned; and S. A. Adler, Second Lieutenant Company F, vice Wiltzbach, promoted. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Corporal Henry Levy, Company A, for unsoldier-like conduct and insubordination having been reduced the ranks, the action of the commanding is approved.

William Burros, Company F, and the following members of Company A: John Schneiderbach, Louis Cohn, Isidor Haunis, Alfred Solomon, I. Weiner, Albert Glazer and Louis LeFevre, having been expelled by their respective companies, the action of the said companies is hereby confirmed.

FOURTH BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, has issued the following order (General Orders No. 7): Owing to informality in the serving of the papers in the cases of Captains Brown and Clan-Ranald, Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, National Guard, State of New York, General Orders No. 6, from these headquarters, are hereby revoked. A General Court-Martial will assemble at the armory of the Fourth Regiment Infantry, National Guard, State of New York, No. 596 Broadway, New York City, on Thursday, October 3, 1867, at 8 o'clock, P. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Captains David S. Brown and George I. Clan-Ranald, Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, National Guard, State of New York. Detail for the Court—Major Robert W. Leonard, Fourth Infantry; Captain George Nebraskas, Eleventh Infantry; Captain John Brower, Twenty-second Infantry. Major Henry R. Cummings, Brigade Judge Advocate, will attend the Court in his official capacity.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—On Thursday evening last, 12th instant, Company B, of this regiment, inaugurated their Fall drills by a moonlight parade and cold collation, extending an invitation to Company G, of same regiment. The two companies numbered 17 file front, 6 officers, 6 sergeants, and drum corps of 16, forming a battalion of 100 men, and under command of Captain Clark, of Company B, formed line in the armory at 8 P. M. After marching through several of the principal streets, they waited upon Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, and carrying him with them, they returned to the armory, not too tired to partake of that feast which appetites the appetite and quenches thirst. The large drill room was devoted to the members of both commands, and the room of Company B to the officers and invited guests. Appropriate speeches were made by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Captains Heathcote (Company G), and Clark, Lieutenants Bradden, Morrison, Barker, Miller, and Lediard; ex-Captain Wall, and others. Songs, stories, jokes, and all the usual fun of such gatherings filled up the fleeting minutes. How long the rout would have continued no one can tell, but at length the song "Father, come home" brought to mind the fact that the little ones at home might be singing the same. Altogether it was a perfect success for the ever-busy "B's" and their guests, reflecting credit upon the regiment. We take the liberty here of suggesting to the Eighth the adoption of the other cross belt, as we think it will make a decided improvement.

SECOND BRIGADE.—The several regiments of this brigade will parade, fully uniformed, armed, and equipped, for brigade drill and review, on Monday, the 23d inst. Brigade line will be formed on Fifth avenue, right resting on Eighth street, at 2½ o'clock P. M. precisely. The brigade staff will assemble mounted, in full uniform, at the General's quarters, No. 22 Amity place, at 2 o'clock P. M. Adjutants will report the number of men present and absent to the Assistant Adjutant-General on the ground. The field officers and brigade staff, in civil dress, will assemble for instructions at the armory of the Eighty-fourth regiment Infantry, corner Broadway and Fourth street, on Friday, 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The following appointment is hereby announced: Chas. Marquardt to be Commissary of Subsistence, in place of L. F. Georger, declined. The annual inspection and review of the several regiments, in full uniform, of this brigade will take place as follows: Third Infantry on October 21st; Fifth Infantry on October 22d; Sixth Infantry on October 23d; Eighty-fourth Infantry on October 24th; Ninety-sixth Infantry on October 25th; First Artillery on October 23d. The different regiments will form line on Tompkins Square at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely on each appointed day.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—At an election held at Brookes' Academy, Broome street, on Tuesday evening last, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Second Lieutenant Remsen Appley, of Company H, Seventy-first regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Major J. E. Bell presiding, Corporal J. D. Sypher, a thorough soldier and gentleman, was elected, receiving 25 votes out of 33 cast. Private J. N. Riggins was elected Corporal to fill the vacancy caused by Corporal Sypher's promotion, receiving 24 votes out of 36 cast. Company H has now a good set of efficient company officers, as follows: Captain A. L. Lee, First Lieutenant Joseph A. Wise, Second Lieutenant J. D. Sypher.

SIXTH CAVALRY.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William L. Heerman, acting President of the Officers' Association, of this regiment, has issued the following: New York, September 20, 1867.—The Second Annual Reunion of the above association will be held in the city of New York, on the 24th day of October, 1867. It being the sixth anniversary of the organization of our regiment. Previous to the annual supper, will be held the regular business meeting of the association, at which polls will be opened for the election of a president, three vice-presidents, and a secretary, to serve for the ensuing year. Members not intending to be present can send their proxies to the secretary. In order that suitable preparations may be made, all members are requested to at once notify the secretary whether they will be present or absent. And all ex-officers of the Sixth New York Cavalry, not members, are invited to join our association, and participate in our second reunion.—GEORGE E. FARMER, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Secretary, Bowery Savings Bank, New York.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—In compliance with General Orders No. 12, from brigade headquarters, this regiment will parade in full uniform, with knapsacks (overcoats rolled) and white gloves, on Wednesday, September 25th, for discipline, inspection and review. No man will be allowed to parade in line unless fully equipped. Line will be formed on Washington square, north side, right on Fifth avenue, at 9 o'clock A. M. First sergeant's call at 8½ o'clock A. M. in regimental armory. Field and staff will report to the colonel (mounted) fifteen minutes before the time of formation; non-commissioned staff, band and field music, to the adjutant at first sergeant's call.

Discharges.—Company B, Francis S. Marrin, June 11, 1867, removed from district; Wm. Livingston, June 19, 1867, removed from district; John W. Mills, June 19, 1867, removed from district; John Langdon, July 13, 1867, removed from district; O. W. Blauvelt, December 10, 1866, removed from district; George Jackson, December 10, 1866, removed from district; Joseph J. Hoey, July 3, 1867, enlisted in U. S. Army. Company D, Owen McMahon, June 19, 1867, expiration of term of service; Cornelius Doyle, September 5, 1867, expiration of term of service; Company G, Thomas G. Angus, January 4, 1867, removed from district; C. H. Westervelt, June 19, 1867, removed from district; Samuel Morgan, January 4, 1867, physical disability; Wm. J. Dill, June 24, 1867, physical disability; Isaac T. Newby, June 24, 1864, physical disability; Wm. B. Rodgers, June 24, 1867, physical disability; D. Edwards, June 28, 1867, physical disability; Company H, James Cunningham, August 23, 1867, removed from district; John Clark, August 23, 1867, removed from district; Jacob Leonard, August 23, 1867, removed from district; John McMillan, August 23, 1867, removed from district; C. A. Mangin, August 23, 1867, removed from district; Frederick Radke, August 23, 1867, removed from district; John Sheehan, September 4, 1867, enlisted in U. S. Army; Company K, Walter S. Betts, July 23, 1867, physical disability; Charles Widmer, June 18, 1867, physical disability; Theo. H. Ernst, July 3, 1867, enlisted in U. S. Army; Fred. S. Whiting, July 30, 1867, removed from district.

Expelled.—Company G, John Devos, 132 Hammond street, September 3, 1867; John Doan, East Twentieth street near Third avenue, September 2, 1867; John Westervelt, 42 Leroy street, September 3, 1868; George Ritchie, 164 W. Nineteenth street, September 3, 1867.

COMPANY I, TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of this regiment on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., to fill the vacancy in Company I caused by the resignation of First Lieutenant L. T. Sherrill. Second Lieutenant James M. Stephenson was elected First Lieutenant of the company, and Sergeant Isaac H. Carter was promoted to be Second Lieutenant. Captain A. J. Metz presided at the election.

FARROW COURT-MARTIAL.—This court held a session on the 16th inst. at the armory of the Twelfth regiment. The taking of testimony, both for the prosecution and defence, having ended, Major Schieffelin, the Judge Advocate, summed up the case for the prosecution. The Major reviewed the principal points of the evidence given by the witnesses in this trial, and also cited the decisions of other courts in similar cases. Major Schieffelin has conducted the trial in so skillful as well as courteous a manner, that the warmest friends of the accused can find no fault with his mode of procedure. The next session of the court will be on the 30th inst., when the accused will present his defence.

SERENADE TO COLONEL WILCOX.—On last Friday evening Colonel Wilcox of the Ninth regiment was serenaded at his residence in Park avenue by a number of vocalists, members of the Ninth regiment, Sergeant Slater, who has a fine tenor voice, being the principal person among the party. After the serenaders had sung a number of selections, they were invited into the Colonel's residence, where they were handsomely entertained.

COMPANY I, FIFTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of the Fifth regiment on Monday evening, the 9th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Messerschmidt. The election resulted in the choice of First Lieutenant Adam Keim to be Captain, and Second Lieutenant Jacob Eidl to be First Lieutenant of the Company. Private John Soldan was, on the same evening, elected Second Lieutenant in place of Lieutenant Eidl, promoted.

PARADE OF THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.—In accordance with orders published in our last issue, a parade of this regiment took place on the evening of the 13th inst. The regiment was formed in Lafayette Place, right resting on Fourth street, at a quarter past eight. The companies turned out with twenty-six files each, the full band and drum

corps being also present. After breaking into column of platoons the regiment marched through Fourth street into Broadway, and went over the route given in the JOURNAL of last week. The side-walks along the line of march were crowded with the friends of the regiment and citizens generally. The small boys of New York appear to appreciate Graffula's music, for the swarm of youngsters who followed the band on this occasion was even larger than ever. The noise made by the citizens who marched along with the troops was so great that the sound of the music seldom reached the ninth and tenth companies, which did not, on this account, make as good an appearance as the rest of the regiment.

The night was a fine one for the parade, and yet the black epaulettes made the uniform seem more sombre than ever. It is to be hoped that if any change is made in the uniform of the Seventh, white epaulettes will be adopted as part of the new bill of dress.

At the request of several officers of the Excelsior Brigade and of the old Third Army Corps, Colonel Clark on Thursday tendered General Sickles the honor of a marching salute at the Brevoort House, which the General accepted. Accordingly, in marching home, the regiment turned from Fourteenth street into University place, passing through that street and Washington place to Fifth avenue, so as to present its right flank to the reviewing officer.

General Sickles took his station on the steps of the Brevoort House, in front of the main entrance, which point was reached by the head of the column at about half-past ten o'clock. The regiment passed in review in fine style, eliciting complimentary remarks from the spectators, among whom were several foreign officers. After the review the regiment marched up Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, and thence through Broadway to the armory.

FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.—Programme for Brigade Inspection:

I. Formation; II. Review by Brigade Inspector; III. Guard mounting by the Second Infantry; IV. Exercises in School of the Battalion. **Movements by Battalion.**—I. Break into column of companies by right and left to rear; 2. Column close in mass; 3. Form divisions and close column; 4. Counter-march; 5. Counter-march in column, left in front; 6. Change direction by right flank; 7. Deploy columns; 8. Deploy into close column by division, or fifth division left in front; 9. Deploy column on fifth division; 10. Double column at half distance; 11. Deploy column; 12. Double column at half distance; 13. Line of battle faced to right; 14. Double column at half distance; 15. Change direction by right flank; 16. Deploy column.

V. Inspection; VI. Guard mounting by Twelfth Infantry; VII. Muster; VIII. Guard mounting by Seventh Infantry; IX. **Brigade evolutions.** I. Reform line; 2. Change front forward on first company first battalion; 3. Change from front to rear on ninth company third battalion; 4. By right of companies to front; 5. By companies into line; 6. Halt and rectify; 7. By right of companies to rear; 8. Right about march; 9. By companies into line.

General Orders, No. 13, September 9.

I. At the General Court-martial which convened at the armory of the Second Regiment Infantry, National Guard, State of New York, pursuant to General Orders No. 11, headquarters First Brigade, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockafellar, Seventy-first regiment Infantry in President, were separately arraigned and tried Captain John Mullaly of Company G, and John W. Leonard of Company A, both of the Second Regiment Infantry, on the following charge and specification in each case:

CHARGE.—Disobedience of orders.

SPECIFICATION.—In this, that he, the said Captain John Mullaly, of Company G, (in the case of Captain Leonard, "A") Second regiment, First Brigade Infantry, First Division National Guard, State of New York, being in command of said Company, did, after being duly and regularly served with a copy of an order duly promulgated from the headquarters of the said Second Regiment, being Regimental Orders No. 10, dated July 27, 1867, and being required by said order to send a return to the Adjutant of said regiment on or before Monday, August 5, 1867, stating whether any members of his Company were amenable to trial before the Court-martial mentioned in said order, and, if any, specifying them, did disobey said order, and did not make a return as required by said order, although it was his duty to make said return.

All this at the City of New York, in the State of New York, between the 27th of July and the 24th of August, 1867.

To which charge and specification the accused pleaded as follows: Captain Mullaly.—To the specification, "Guilty," which plea he subsequently withdrew, by permission of the Court, and pleaded "Not Guilty." To the charge, "Not Guilty."

Captain Leonard.—To the specification, "Not Guilty." To the charge, "Not Guilty."

Findings of the Court.—The Court, after having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Captains John Mullaly and John W. Leonard, Second Regiment Infantry, each as follows: Of the specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.—And the Court do therefore sentence Captain John Mullaly, of Company G, Second Regiment Infantry, to be fined twenty dollars, and to be reprimanded by the Brigade Commander; and do also sentence Captain John W. Leonard, Company A, Second Regiment Infantry, in view of the extenuating circumstances in his case, to be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer of the Brigade.

II. The proceedings of the foregoing Court-Martial are approved. Captain Mullaly is hereby reprimanded for the disobedience of orders of which he has been found guilty—disobedience resulting from carelessness—a gross military fault, of heretofore too frequent occurrence in this brigade, and against the repetition of which it is hoped that this trial and sentence may prove a warning. Captain Leonard is also hereby reprimanded for disobedience of orders, and cautioned to see that in future all military communications addressed to himself are properly cared for by his family.

III. The fine imposed upon Captain Mullaly will be paid by him to the President of the Court, on or before the 14th inst., or, in default, will be collected as prescribed by law.

IV. The General Court-martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockafellar is President, is dissolved, and Captains Mullaly and Leonard are hereby released from arrest and will return to their duty.

By order of Brigadier-General William G. Ward.
ROWLAND M. HALL, A. D. C. and A. A. G.
Official—EDWARD GILON, Major and Brigade Inspector.

General Orders No. 14, September 14th.
I. Major Edward Gilon, Brigade Inspector, having finished the inspection of the books and papers of the various headquarters in this brigade, of the company books and records required to be kept by regulation and orders, and having made a full and comprehensive report thereon, the thanks of the Commanding General are due to him for the entirely satisfactory manner in which he has performed his duty.

II. Adjutants Murphy and Francis, of the Twelfth and Seventy-first Infantry, respectively, are commanded for the handsome appearance of their books and records, and for the care and diligence used, especially by the former, in their preparation and preservation.

III. Captains McGowan, Farnestock, and McAfee, of Companies G, K, and E, respectively, Twelfth Infantry, and Captains See and Walcott, of Companies H and D, respectively, Seventy-first Infantry, are also specially commanded for the neatness and perfect condition of their books and records.

IV. The Commanding General regrets to be obliged to censure the following officers, for the imperfect and careless manner in which their books and records have been kept, viz: In the Second Infantry—Captains' son, Company A; Irving, Company C; Fred, Company F; Mullaly, Company G; McCusker, Company H; and Murphy, Company I; although, in extenuation, it appears that proper care in issuing and supervision was not used at the regimental headquarters. In the Twelfth Infantry—Captain Byrne, Company U; Captain Raynor, Company J; both of whom, from their length of service, are inexcusable in this matter. In the Seventy-first Infantry—First Lieutenant Spear, commanding Company G.

V. Captain Kelly, of Company K, Second Infantry, is specially and severely censured for the disgraceful condition of his Descriptive

Book, shown by his First Lieutenant; and Colonel Reid, commanding the regiment, is directed to require him to procure another, immediately, at his own expense, or, in default, to bring him before a court-martial.

VI.—The Brigade Inspector, having reported the absence, from inspection, of Captains Gallagher, of Company D, and Kelly, of Company K, Second Infantry; Captain Teste, of Company H, Twelfth Infantry; and Captains Tompkins, of Company A, and Tyson, of Company I, Seventy-first Infantry; their respective regimental commanders are hereby instructed to bring them to account for a deficiency of orders.

VII. A second inspection of the books and records of the entire command will be ordered to take place about the first of November next, at which time, it is hoped that no further instances of neglect will occur, and that all deficiencies will be filled, as no excuse of want of information or supply will be received.

VIII. Regimental commanders will fill at once, by requisition, any deficiency in supply of books in their respective commands.

By order of Brigadier-General W. G. Ward.

ROWLAND M. HALL, Captain, A. D. C., and A. A. G. G.

Official—EDWARD GILON, Major and Brigade Inspector.

NINTH REGIMENT.—Colonel John Wilcox, commanding the Ninth regiment, has issued the following Special Order No. 22: Pursuant to the law governing the Militia of this State, an election is hereby ordered to be held on the 23d day of September, 1867, at regimental armory at 8 o'clock P. M., to fill the office of First Lieutenant in the Ninth regiment, Third brigade, and First division of the National Guard, which has become vacant by the resignation of Daniel W. Lee, Company D, and also such other vacancies as may occur. The commandant of the company in which such vacancy has occurred, will cause the proper notices of such election to be served upon those whom it may concern, at least three days before the day of such election.

Captain John W. Davis, commanding Company D, Ninth regiment, has issued the following Company order: In compliance with the above Special Orders No. 22, the members of Company D are hereby notified to assemble at the armory on Monday, September 23d, at 8 o'clock P. M., to elect a First Lieutenant, made vacant by the resignation of Daniel W. Lee, and to fill such other vacancies as may occur. An election for First Sergeant, made vacant by the resignation of James B. Van Buren, will be held on the same evening. The financial secretary will be present with his books to enable members who are in arrears for dues or fines to settle their accounts previous to voting. All absentees from this election will be returned to the next regimental court-martial, and fined the same (\$5) as if absent from a regimental drill or parade. Sergeants will at once correct their rolls and squad lists, and personally notify every member, and make their returns under oath on or before the evening of election. The drills for the season will commence on Thursday, September 26th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

THE COMPANY PARADES.—Ten companies of different regiments were represented by their captains or lieutenants, at a meeting held at the Armory of the Twelfth regiment, on Wednesday evening, with the object of making arrangements for a friendly parade by moonlight. Captain Banta, company B, Twelfth, Lieutenant Cullen, company B, Twenty-second, and Lieutenant Miller, company B, Eighth, were appointed a committee to perfect a plan, and report next Wednesday evening. Captain Coxe, company B, Thirty-seventh, presided, and beside those mentioned, there were present: Captain Lee, company H, Seventy-first, Captain Palmer, company B, Seventh, Captain Young, company H, Ninth, the Captains of company C, Fourth, and B, Fifth, and Sergeant Sweeney, company F, First.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL LIEBENAU.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, |
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 11, 1867. |
General Orders No. 20.

The Governor having appointed Colonel Henry J. Liebenau, Commissioner-General of Subsistence, with rank of Brigadier-General, is hereby announced as such, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. E. MARVIN, Adjutant-General.

Official—ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Major and Chief Clerk.

ENCAMPMENT SECOND BRIGADE, MASSACHUSETTS.

This brigade, Brigadier-General George H. Peirson in command, went into camp at Swampscott, Tuesday, 3d inst. Some changes have taken place in the brigade staff, which is now composed of the following officers: Assistant Adjutant General, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert S. Daniels; Assistant Inspector General, Major Eben Sutton; Medical Director, Lieutenant-Colonel William Ingalls; Aid-de-Camp, Captain John Kent; Quartermaster, Joseph Ingalls. The brigade consists of the Fifth, Sixth, and Eighth regiments infantry, Third, and Fourth light batteries, and unattached Company F, of cavalry. We think the camp of the brigade was, in its management, far in advance of that of the First. The troops were thoroughly drilled, and "work" appeared to be the motto of the officers. Possibly, in following out this motto, the troops were worked rather too much; in fact, complaints of this character were made. It is very well understood that soldiers are proverbial fault-finders, consequently, some allowance is to be made in paying attention to their complaints. This much is certain, that even if they were worked very hard, we doubt very much if any of them think about the matter now it is over, while the officers and the rank and file have gained much valuable information, which could not otherwise have been obtained. There was no drunkenness of any account to be seen, and the excellent discipline which was enforced, was a subject of comment among those who visited the camp. The weather, during the encampment, was quite pleasant with the exception of Thursday, and a large number of visitors flocked to the camp ground from the surrounding towns. The General drilled his brigade every day, some days more than once. The ease with which he handled the troops showed General Peirson to be a good tactician. Adjutant and Inspector-General Cunningham, and Deputy Quartermaster-General Chamberlain, camped upon the ground. The tents were pitched and camp put in order on Monday, by camping parties, under the direction of Major Sutton and Captain Ingalls. The lines of tents were very even. We were particularly pleased with the arrangement of the tents at Headquarters. The ground was as well laid out, as could possibly be done. The camp was situated upon high ground, nearly bordering upon the beach, and distant some three miles from Salem. The parade ground was quite contracted and uneven, which restricted the General in his parade movements. Water was not easily to be obtained. However, no one has a right to take exceptions to the ground. If the General and his staff are satisfied it was the best selection that could be made, they are the best judges.

On Tuesday, the brigade was ordered to report to the Assistant Adjutant General, upon Salem Common, at 10 A. M., and march to the camp ground. It was noon before the brigade was assembled, and the General took command, owing to unavoidable delays in the transporting of the several commands by rail. As it was, the Third battery did not report until the column was well on the road toward

camp. We saw the brigade on its march through Salem, and were much pleased with the general look of the column; nearly all the men, however, are badly set up, betraying an evident lack of attention to the school of the soldier. We can inform the rank and file, as a member of the sidewalk committee, and giving, as we think, the correct judgment of that numerous body, that it is this want of soldierly bearing and attention to small details, that causes an unfavorable opinion oftentimes to be given on the militia. But few companies were in heavy marching order. Here again we noticed the bad taste and ignorance of style displayed in the marking of knapsacks. The column reached camp about two o'clock, and each corps immediately went into quarters previously assigned them. Guard was mounted at four o'clock, and afterward the brigade was drilled a short time. The cavalry and batteries were always maneuvered with the infantry, at brigade drills. On Wednesday, after guard-mounting, General Cunningham inspected the Fifth infantry and the batteries. The day was mainly taken up with drills by battalion and brigade. In the afternoon Major-General Butler reviewed the troops. On Thursday, after mounting the guard, the entire forenoon was devoted to battalion drills, battery drills, and a company cavalry drill, while General Cunningham inspected the Sixth Infantry. In the afternoon, the Commander-in-Chief and staff reached the ground and quartered over night at Headquarters. Late in the afternoon there was a brigade drill.

On Friday the guard was mounted at the usual hour, immediately after which the brigade got under arms, and was reviewed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The balance of the day was occupied in drills. On Saturday, after guard-mounting, the Inspector General inspected the Eighth infantry and Company F unattached cavalry. After devoting the greater part of the forenoon to drills, preparations were made to break camp. The batteries and cavalry were the first to move, followed by the infantry. Tents were left standing, and company C Fifth infantry detailed to guard the property, and strike the tents. The company got through with this duty in time to return to Cambridge, Monday afternoon.

The officers of the day were: first day, Major Marden, Fifth Infantry; second day, Lieutenant-Colonel Goddard, Sixth Infantry; third day, Lieutenant-Colonel Meacham, Fifth Infantry; fourth day, Major Low, Eighth Infantry; fifth day, —.

As in the First brigade, the troops were uniformed in the United States regulation dress for the three arms of the service, the infantry and artillery wearing the forage or fatigue cap, instead of the full-dress hat. The police of the camp was really excellent. There was but little sickness among the men. During the early hours of the day, the men were allowed to bathe in the surf, on the beach.

Upon battalion and brigade drills, the Adjutants of the Fifth and Sixth Infantry were dismounted. The Adjutant of the Eighth Infantry was mounted.

There is one point, which was brought to our notice during the First and Second brigade encampments; that is, the apparent carelessness with which dress parades were conducted, and the evident wish of all to hurry them through, as if it was a disagreeable piece of business. Now, guard mountings and dress parades are parades of ceremony, and it is expected that they shall be executed with some degree of style and finish. Most first-class organizations pay much attention to them. The public at large, care less for the battalion drills, because they do not understand them, but all parades of ceremony are the points of the Militia service that take with the public. A well-conducted dress parade or guard mount is worth the while of any person to see, but a poor one is not.

Fifth Regiment Infantry.—This regiment mustered some 575 officers and men, with Brown's band, of Boston, Colonel Wm. T. Grammar in command. The colonel is held in high esteem by his superior officers, so much so, that his resignation, which he tendered this Summer, was not approved, on the ground, that to grant it would prove a positive loss to the service. The Fifth had a good drum and fife corps. The discipline was excellent, quarters neat, and battalion drills well conducted. On one of the brigade drills, when this regiment was marching in retreat in line of battle, the colors did not advance six paces beyond the line of file closers, but remained in the rear rank.

Sixth Regiment Infantry.—This regiment numbered about 575 officers and men, with the Lawrence brass band and a good drum corps. Colonel Melvin Boal was in command. The regiment appeared to have no regular right and left general guides; in fact, we overheard the Colonel instruct the Lieutenant-Colonel, while in the midst of a battalion drill, to detail some sergeants to act as general guides. Company H. of Lowell, the champion company, Captain Mathew Donavan, was evidently under prime discipline and drill. General Peirson, on Tuesday afternoon, while witnessing the companies of this regiment forming line at dress parade, noticed one of the captains with white pants. As he was the only officer in the line so dressed, these pants, of course, loomed up like a cloud in a clear sky. The General at once requested the Colonel to order the officer to his quarters, with a request that he would not again appear on duty unless he had the good sense to dress in the uniform his brother officers wore.

During the battalion drill before the Inspector General, after his inspection of the regiment on Thursday, the battalion, after making a short advance in line of battle, faced about and marched in retreat, but neither the colors nor general guides changed from the position they occupied when marching in advance, that is, six paces in advance of the front rank. Thus it will be seen that in the march in retreat they were six paces in the rear of the line. Both the Colonel and the General were a few paces from the color bearers, but they did not appear to notice it. When the line faced about again and wheeled into column of companies, the colors took their proper position.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.—This regiment mustered nearly 550 officers and men, with a corps of drummers and fifers, and the Gloucester band. Colonel Benjamin F. Peach was in command. The battalion drills were quite good. In all of the infantry dress parades, the field music did not march down the line with the bands, when beating off. At the brigade drill, Thursday afternoon, when in squares in echelon, the colors of the Eighth were in the front rank. The regiment remained formed in square for some time, but this was not rectified. The colors of the Fifth and Sixth regiments, were in their proper place.

Unattached Company F, Cavalry.—This company numbered about 75 officers and men. Captain Christopher Roby was in command. Sheds were built for the accommodation of the horses, and they were well taken care of. The animals were a hundred per cent better than those in use by the cavalry of the First brigade. Many of the men had fine seats in the saddle.

In all the formations of brigade lines and advances in line of battle by the Militia of Massachusetts, the color bearers are never accompanied by the corporals of the color rank.

Take it altogether, the camp by Swampscott was a decided success.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

HOW A FAT MAN HELPED OUR ARMY.

GEORGE W. KENDALL, the former well-known editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, has not forgotten his old Mexican war experiences, as a recent letter of his to that paper shows. Partly for its historical recollections and partly for the humorous story to which they lead, we copy the letter:

Worth was no sooner inside of the Garita of San Cosme than, with his usual chafing and unquiet disposition, he thought of going ahead. But how, and where? He was just as anxious as Quitman to shut the gate down on anything in the shape of another armistice; was determined on slamming the door in Santa Anna's face and jaws. But it was dusk—almost dark—and he did not know the city of Mexico. He had around him Pemberton, Bowyer Wood, Mackall, Semmes, Solon Borland, and your humble servant, all belonging to his regular or volunteer staff, with Huger, Hagner, Stone, and several ordnance or artillery officers. There, lying idle but anxious to work, were two 10-inch mortars, and a couple of 18-pounder long guns.

How use them?

As the smoke and dust had settled around the Garita of San Cosme, there suddenly, and I can almost say surreptitiously appeared among us a little fat, puray, pot-bellied Englishman, the owner of a neighboring brewery, who was profuse in kind offices. Cosme, taken by assault, had been given up by Worth to sack, and his men were at it. Perhaps the Englishman thought his own premises inside the Garita would be entered, and wished to propitiate. He was used; while we all drank his beer, the ordnance officers drank his information.

"You have lived some time in the city of Mexico, my little man?" quoth Worth.

"Seventeen years, off and on," responded the Englishman.

"You know the city then?" was the next question.

"Like a book," was the answer.

"And which is the best part of it? Where do all the rich people live?" was the next question.

"Right over that tall tree you see there," said the little Englishman, skipping lightly; all fat little men are light on their feet, and this one was particularly so. And why is it that nearly every fat little man you meet, if English and middle-aged, wears a blue coat with brass buttons—a dress coat? This fat little Englishman had one on.

"Right over that tallest tree there?" continued Worth, pointing toward it.

"Exactly," was the response from the fat man, also pointing.

He did not imagine, poor fellow, that immediately behind and unbeknown to him the ordnance officers were making sight over his pointing fingers, and training their pieces. The object of Worth was to pitch in round shot and shell into the best part of the city. Of course it took some little time to lay the platform for the mortars, and meanwhile the little fat man was used.

"And the Archbishop?" queried Worth, "where does he reside?"

"Right over that tallest house, there," continued the fat brewer, pointing to the dwelling where the Prussian minister then resided, while the ordnance officers were behind him, taking sight and aim. It was rich. We all laughed heartily.

"And the National Palace, the Grand Plaza, the Cathedral, the Plateros?" continued Worth, as noted points in the beautiful city came to his mind.

"Beyond the Alameda, and right under that star," answered the Englishman, pointing, Huger and Stone behind him "lining," as old bee hunters term it. Hagner would also have been on the lookout, only that he was hard of hearing. An excellent officer was Hagner.

Meanwhile the platforms for the two 10-inch mortars were laid, and everything was ready to "open," when all of a sudden it got through the little fat man's skull that he had been pumped.

"But you are going to bombard the city," said he, skipping more lively than ever.

Bang! whang!! went the 18-pounder.

"And my wife and children are living up there!"

Slam! boom!! went the two mortars.

"God bless my soul! you'll tear the whole city to pieces! and my poor wife—she's timid, and—"

Bang! whang!! bellowed the 18-pounders again; it took longer to work the mortars, but as fast as they could be wiped out and cleaned they were kept in active play.

It may not seem altogether so right for a man to sit down and split his sides laughing after a long day's work amid carnage and strife; but who can help it, as that blue-coated, puray little Englishman, who had unconsciously given Worth a thorough reconnaissance of the entire city of Mexico from a standpoint near his brewery at the San Cosme Garita, commenced jumping and skipping about with

the agility of a first-class acrobat. I am laughing now as I tell the story—I can't help it.

Two days afterward, walking leisurely down the Calle Tacuba towards the Hospital de San Andries, I met the same fat little Englishman, with the same blue coat and brass buttons. I knew him as well as though he had been raised opposite me in the same alley.

"Were any of your family badly hurt by the bombardment?" queried I.

"Scared! that's all," was the curt response.

NEW SIGNALS AT THE STRAITS OF FLORIDA.

MR. A. Watson writes from Washington to the *Journal of Commerce* proposing the following:

The completion of the telegraph from Key West to Havana has furnished the means whereby storm-signals may be established to warn vessels of storms either on the Atlantic or on the Gulf.

By firing a large-sized cannon as a *storm gun* at Key West and also one at Havana, the channel, which is about sixty miles wide, would be traversed by the sound. Two guns may be fired, at intervals of one minute if the storm is on the Atlantic, and at intervals of three minutes if the storm is on the Gulf, so that vessels passing through the channel would always be warned when a storm was on either sea. The firing may be repeated every three hours, so that no ship could pass through the channel without hearing the signals.

The telegraphs along the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts and the coasts of Cuba would furnish the news of storms on either sea, and frequently such news would be furnished by passing steamers. When the telegraph shall be extended to the Bahamas, Hayti, and Jamaica, the news from many directions can then be obtained, making the plan more complete, and perhaps similar storm-signals may then be established on other channels, through which large numbers of vessels usually pass.

The signals described by means of cannon are thought to be the best, as they will be easily understood, can be used day and night and in all kinds of weather; nevertheless lights as signals might be used at night, and other easily devised large signals by day; or lights by night, and cannon by day and during dark and foggy weather, may be preferred.

The establishment of these storm signals it is believed would save millions of dollars in vessels and cargoes annually, together with thousands of lives. Destructive storms are often on the Gulf, when at the same time none are on the Atlantic, and *vice versa*. By placing storm signals within the hearing of all vessels passing through the channel between Key West and Cuba, vessels would thus be warned of storms on either sea, so that they could enter a port and remain until the storm had ceased.

Such would be the great advantage of storm signals at Key West and Havana, which may be established in a few days and at trifling cost. The utility of the system will, however, be doubly effective when a line of ocean telegraph is laid from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, to Bermuda, a distance of some six hundred miles. Then the approach of those great northeast storms which are so very destructive to shipping along the entire Atlantic coast could be telegraphed to all seaports on the Atlantic and on the Gulf one or two days in advance of the storm, so that ships would be warned to remain in port until the storm had passed. The amount of shipping destroyed each year would more than pay the entire cost of this ocean telegraph to Bermuda, and it might even be laid the present season.

The boards of trade of all the great seaports and marine insurance companies should take these suggestions into immediate considerations, so that the storm signals at Key West and Havana may be established in time to be of use during the coming Fall and Winter storms.

A CONFLICT BETWEEN PRUSSIAN LANCERS AND AUSTRIAN HUSSARS.—The lancers formed a line across the street, advanced a few yards at a walk, then trotted for a short distance, their horses' feet patterning on the stones, the men's swords jingling, their accoutrements rattling and their lances borne upright, with the black and white flags streaming over their heads; but when near the opening in the broader street, which is called Market Place, a short, sharp word of command, a quick stern note from the trumpet, the lance points came down and were sticking out in front of the horses' shoulders, the horses broke into a steady gallop and the lance-flags fluttered rapidly from the motion through the air as the horsemen with bridle-hands low and bodies bent forward, lightly gripped the staves and drove the points straight to the front.

But when the Prussians began to gallop the Austrians were also in motion. With a looser formation and a greater speed they came on—

their blue pelisses, trimmed with fur and em- broidered with yellow, flowing freely from their left shoulders, leaving their sword-arms disengaged. Their heads, well up, carried the single eagle's feather in every cap straight in the air; their swords were raised, bright and sharp, ready to strike, as their wiry little horses, pressed tight by the knees of the riders came bounding along and dashed against the Prussian ranks as if they would leap over the points of the lances. The Uhlans swayed heavily under the shock of the collision, but recovering again, pressed on, though only at a walk. In front of them were mounted men, striking with their swords, parrying the lance thrusts, but unable to reach the lancer; but the ground was also covered with men and horses struggling together to rise; loose horses were galloping away; dismounted hussars, in their blue uniforms and long boots, were hurrying off to try to catch their charger or to avoid the lance points. The Uhlans appeared unbroken, but the hussars were almost dispersed. They had dashed up against the former Prussian ranks, and they had recoiled, shivered, scattered, and broken as a wave is broken that is dashed against a cliff. In the few moments that the ranks were locked together, it seems that the horsemen were so closely jammed against each other that lance or sword was hardly used. The hussars escaped the points in rushing in, but their speed took them so close to the lancer's breasts that they had not even room to use their swords. Then the Prussians, stouter and taller men, mounted on heavier horses, mostly bred from English sires, pressed hard on the light frames and the smaller horses of the hussars, and by mere weight and physical strength bore them back and forced them from their seats to the ground; or sometimes, so rude was the shock, sent horse and man bounding backward to come down with a clatter on the pavement.

One or two of the privates taken prisoners were Germans, but by far the greater number were Hungarians—smart, soldier-like looking fellows of a wiry build; they looked the very perfection of light horsemen, but were no match in a *mélée* for the tall, strong cavalry soldiers of Prussia, who seemed with one hand to be able to wring them from their saddles and hurl them to the ground.—*Ho- sier's Seven-Weeks War.*

FRENCH JURIES AT THE EXPOSITION.

The English papers are amusing themselves in telling stories about the methods of the French juries who were the judges upon the objects exhibited in the Great Exposition. The following is from the *Engineer*, but it is only fair to remark that the English exhibitors consider themselves slighted in the distribution of the awards.

Messrs. Poensgen Gilbert, Bessemer steel manufacturers at Dusseldorf in Prussia, and Mr. Albert Poensgen, of the tube works at the same place, applied, like many other manufacturers, for space to exhibit at Paris, but omitted to send anything at all. Nevertheless, each of these firms received a bronze medal a short time ago—of course, to their great surprise and amusement also. The jury were evidently prudent in confining their awards to bronze and not gold medals, or else the temptation might have been greater. One theory which might be put forward to account for the award of the medals would be that the jury, with a touching feeling of gratitude, wished to reward such retiring "exhibitors" for the very little trouble attending an examination and valuation of their exhibits.

Another little story—for the truth of which we can vouch—refers to a certain juror who abused his position to do a little jobbing on his own account as a bagman at the Paris Exposition of 1867. This gentleman is the author—as M. E. Lacroix, of Paris, well knows—of more than one edition of a work upon the textile manufacturers. On going around to examine the objects he was appointed to judge he used to mention, as it were casually, that this or that thing exhibited was already described in his book. Of course, very few knew the work, and the astonished author would accordingly offer to send it *lendemain*. The next day a man would bring the book with a little account of fifty francs, an account which the trembling aspirant to the gold medal would joyfully and hopefully pay. This little arrangement was, however, made with almost every exhibitor in the particular department in question, so that no one could be said to have been unduly favored. The ingenious author thus cleared his expense, and a little more.

It is worthy of notice, that the bronzed iron-work, gas-fixtures, statuary, etc., of the Tucker manufacturing company, which received a prize, and also high commendation from the London *Art Journal*, were made by the convicts in the Charlestown, Mass., State prison.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.—The following is from the correspondence of an exchange:

I said I was done, but since I wrote that a lease dated October 5, 1853, has been laid on my table. This lease is for a room in the old Union Hotel in San Francisco (now converted into a part of the City Hall) at a rental of *five hundred dollars per month*, for one year, to be used only as a private billiard room. The parties to this lease are Captain Isaac M. Hall, Captain Henry M. Wallen (now a Colonel of Brigadier-General, I believe), and Captain Ulysses S. Grant, Fourth Infantry, U. S. A. (a gentleman who has since been heard from at various points, East, West, and South), by the first part, and Thomas H. Stevens (now a Commodore in the United States Navy), of the second part. What changes have taken place, not alone in San Francisco but in nations and individuals, the world over, since that document was signed!

It is said that there are still three hundred United States soldiers, or, rather, officers, in the Mexican army. They are said to have wonderfully improved the army in its discipline and military spirit; but they complain bitterly of their treatment and pay by the Mexican Government.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.)

MARRIED.

ROSES—HENDERSON.—At the Tabernacle Church, Salem, Mass., September 4th, by Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, Lieutenant JAMES M. ROSES, Eighth U. S. Cavalry (late Captain Second California Cavalry and Brevet Major U. S. Volunteers), to Miss SARAH E. HENDERSON, of Salem.

California papers please copy.

WARDEN—MCCAULEY.—In Jeffersonville, Ind., First Lieutenant JAMES K. WARDEN, Forty-fifth Infantry, to Miss ANNIE McCUALEY, of that city. No cards.

DIED.

KENT.—At West Point on Thursday, the 12th inst., JEANIE GREY, wife of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ford Kent, Captain Third U. S. Infantry.

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SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 a. m., Way Train for Otisville; 12 m. and 5 p. m., for Paterson; 7 p. m., Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, and all points West and South; 11 p. m., for Paterson and Port Jervis. Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk, and Buffalo, without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines. Perfectly Ventilated and Luxurious Sleeping Coaches as empty all Night Trains.

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August 1, 1867.

THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINA-

TION of breech-loading Small-arms having ad-

joined to September 17th next, hereby gives notice

that the session commencing that day will, as to the

public trials of guns, be final and will occupy only five

days. Exhibitors must, therefore, be fully prepared

on that day at the State Arsenal (7th avenue, corner

35th street), for testing their guns in accordance with

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